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Madison, Wisconsin: [s.n.], 1965

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Twenty-Ninth

BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

WISCONSIN

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT

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TWENTY-NINTH BIENNIAL REPORT

of the

**WISCONSIN
CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT**

For the Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1963
and June 30, 1964



MADISON, WISCONSIN

1965

2500-167

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Chairman

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Secretary

JOHN LYNCH, Gordon
JACK J. SCHUMACHER, Shawano
JAMES R. SMABY, La Crosse
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Director

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Clerical

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Engineering

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Research and Planning

J. R. SMITH
Game Management

S. W. WELSH
Forest Management

WALTER J. ZELINSKE
Law Enforcement

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Honorable Warren P. Knowles
Governor of Wisconsin
Capitol

Dear Governor Knowles:

In compliance with Section 14.61 of the statutes, I am submitting herewith the twenty-ninth biennial report of the Wisconsin Conservation Department.

I trust you will find the report an adequate summation of the Department's work, and that it will meet with your approval.

The Conservation Commission joins with me in expressing confidence that, with cooperation from the Executive Office, we will achieve creditable progress during the present biennium.

Respectfully,

L. P. Voigt

Conservation Director

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First, take a quick, sweeping look at Wisconsin's conservation set-up. Note some of the more significant results it has recently produced. Although we are too close to developments reported here to appraise them with finality, this seems certain: history will record the 1962-1964 biennium as one of unusual accomplishment in some directions, but in forestry showing a mixed trend of better laws coupled with financial stress.

Director's Comments

Trends

Those of us who make careers in conservation must confess to a certain discontent. There is so much to be done that anything we are able to accomplish seems inadequate.

With due recognition for that limitation, Wisconsin conservation progressed very well on most fronts in 1962-1964.

In one respect, at least, the biennium was historic: the Conservation Department acquired more land for public use than in any previous two years. Some of that land will serve for state parks, and much of it for hunting and fishing. Important, too, is the fact that the fish and game land will maintain habitat to produce fish and game.

This rapid achievement in land acquisition was made possible by funds provided under the Outdoor Recreation Act program as well as substantial funds budgeted by the Conservation Commission. In four years, 1961-

1964, the department purchased almost 143,000 acres of land at a cost of more than \$10½ million, with 31 per cent of the acreage and 15 per cent of the cost charged to the regular budget.

Development of the new properties did not keep pace with acquisition, since the Outdoor Recreation Act placed greater emphasis on the latter.

However, state parks maintenance and development proceeded much more satisfactorily in the 1962-1964 biennium than for many years past. Revenue from the park sticker and ORAP funds ensured this progress.

It was possible to maintain and even improve fish and game programs despite increasing costs, thanks to fee increases voted by the 1961 Legislature.

Tourist information centers were opened near state borders, brightening the image of Wisconsin as a hospitable and desirable place to spend a vacation.

Public access to waters was considerably improved by a program of state aid to local units of government, by constructing access on state land, and by the acquisition program.

For forestry, unfortunately, the biennium was one of belt-tightening, and there were prospects of more to come. Revenue in this field simply did not keep up with rising costs, making retrenchment inevitable. The Legislature attempted to solve this problem through a constitutional amendment to permit a modest increase in the mill tax. However, a referendum on this question failed to win sufficient support on the first try in the spring of 1964.

Organization

The Conservation Department con-

tinued to function under the administration of a director, who is responsible for carrying out the policies of the Conservation Commission.

One assistant director is in charge of wildlife and services. Divisions in this group are Game Management, Fish Management, Law Enforcement, Information and Education, Engineering, and Finance.

Another assistant director, the chief state forester, administers Forest Management, Forest Protection, Parks and Recreation, and Research and Planning.

The personnel officer supervises the Clerical division.

Aiding departmental administrators are a legal counsel, a secretary of the Forestry Advisory Committee, and three administrative assistants.



This is the Wisconsin Conservation Commission, with Chairman Guido Rahr in the foreground. First row: John Lynch, Paul J. Olson (secretary), Charles F. Smith. Second row: L. P. Voigt, conservation director; Commissioners Jack J. Schumacher, James R. Smaby.

Organizational changes within the Conservation Department were these:

1. All forestry activities were consolidated in the Forest Management division on April 1, 1964. This division took over administration of the northern state forests, the Coulee experimental forest and the forest nurseries.

2. The former Forests and Parks division was renamed Parks and Recreation, and it prepared to assume responsibility for the growing outdoor recreation programs that modern needs require.

The Commission

The Wisconsin Conservation Commission was burdened with an increasingly heavy work load, principally because of the land acquisition program. It was able to function at high efficiency because it utilized streamlined procedures.

Particularly noteworthy is the system whereby commissioners serve on various committees such as Business Affairs, Land, and Water, to give preliminary consideration to topics in these areas and make recommendations to the entire commission. This procedure saves a great deal of time, yet gives each commissioner an opportunity to comment and vote on all questions.

As for commission actions, these developments were particularly significant during the past biennium:

1. The commission kept a wary eye

on rising land prices while conducting its extensive acquisition program. In many cases it insisted on independent appraisals of land it considered purchasing, and in some cases it deferred action until some of its members could inspect the land personally.

2. As need arose, the commission adopted or modified policies. One, on deer-forest management, recognized that these resources now must be managed on an integrated basis, because each is profoundly affected by what happens to the other.

3. The commission moved quickly to cooperate in federal programs such as Accelerated Public Works. Under the latter it obtained, at minimum state expense because of federal aid, such conservation needs as buildings, fish shelters and forest development while creating 2,130 man-months of employment in depressed areas.

Advisory Committees

As in the past, the Conservation Commission was aided in reaching its decisions not only by facts and recommendations placed before it by Conservation Department personnel, but also by the advice of citizen advisory committees.

At the end of the biennium, the advisory committees were comprised as follows (Conservation Department representatives indicated by asterisks):

RESEARCH ADVISORY COMMITTEE

*Lyle Christenson	John W. Macon	David King
*James B. Hale	Robert A. McCabe	Fred G. Wilson
Arthur D. Hasler	Herman Olson	R. E. Lennon
*Cyril Kabat, Exec. Sec.		*Thomas J. Rausch

FORESTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Ivan Branham	A. E. Swanke	Allan Haukom
William Yost	Frank Fixmer	Foster Patch
*Thomas J. Rausch, Exec. Sec.		Reinhart Krause

FOREST PEST CONTROL STEERING COMMITTEE

Philip W. Smith	James Kuntz	*S. W. Welsh
Frank Fixmer	Marlowe Burgy	*Donald W. Renlund
Dr. Roy Shenefelt		

RECREATIONAL INDUSTRY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Lawrence Monthey	E. A. Conforti	A. G. Hundt
*Harry Thoma	Ervin Schmidt	Edward Kurtz
Ralph M. Cooper	S. Vance Dawson	Arthur MacArthur

GREAT LAKES COMMERCIAL FISHERY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Everett Johnson	Julian Nelson	Russell Valentine
Ever W. Bodin	Arthur Swaer	Edward E. Schmidt
Lelond LaFond	*Edward Schneberger	Ervin G. Withbroe
Frank Korchak	Cliff Wenniger	Harvey Olson

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE WISCONSIN CONSERVATION CONGRESS

Keith Ackley	Robert Thompson	Henry R. Liebrecht
Walter E. Haupt	Carl Nisen	C. J. Weber
Edward F. Keip	LeRoy C. Sykes	Howard A. Koubenec
Marvin E. Lederer	Glen L. Garlock	Ernest J. Bauer
Wilbur Smith	John E. Cross	Carl L. Krueger
Edward L. Young	Theodore Jaeger	Irvin A. Lange
Amandus D. Brunner	Leonard J. Scheels	Ervin J. Withbroe
Daniel O. Trainer	Earl Severson	Charles H. Brees

To find answers where there are none, and to find better answers where old ones are inadequate: this is the function of research. Our future being too important to leave it to chance, we can improve prospects that it will please us if we utilize fact-based, long-range planning.

Research and Planning

The race for inner space, as well as outer space, has catapulted research and planning to the forefront of public awareness. Need for more specialized research and planning efforts concerning natural resources has been emphasized by growing public demands on the natural environment and a greater appreciation of the complexity of its management.

The Conservation Department's research program is designed to identify and solve problems of fish, forest and wildlife management. Through observations, tests and experiments, research develops new techniques and investigates and evaluates practices currently in use to provide information required by management — information which will enable management to keep fish, forest and wildlife resources at a high, sustained level of

production to meet economic and recreational demands.

This effort involves a broad spectrum of studies, ranging for example from "basic" studies of pheasant physiology and the life cycle of the pine root weevil to "practical" investigations of the most economical herbicide treatments for effective weed control in field plantings. While all Department research is aimed at practical goals, basic research is frequently the forerunner of the practical studies set up to solve a particular problem.

Long-range planning efforts are pointed toward designing the course for the future in view of the supply of natural resources, the pressures put upon them, and the needs of an ever-increasing population.

ORGANIZATION

Administration

The division chief position has been filled, and an assistant division chief appointed.

Fish Research Section

Studies on fish populations, aquatic habitat and the fishermen themselves are carried on to help achieve max-

imum angling satisfaction. Two units — warm water group and cold water group — consist of 10 biologists under the supervision of two group leaders, undertaking studies on 21 different projects. The entire unit is under the direction of the chief fishery biologist.

Additional research is conducted for the Department primarily by the University of Wisconsin under a contract agreement. Fishery biologists also advise and assist management personnel in certain lake and stream investigations.

Game Research Section

Twenty-one game research projects are classified into four groups: farm game and range, forest game and range, wetlands game and range, and game pathology. There are two group leaders and 11 biologists under the supervision of the chief game biologist. Some additional studies are carried on in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin.

Major emphasis has been placed on evaluating the effects of land-use changes on wildlife and developing methods of improving wildlife habitat.

Forestry Research

Forestry research is presently being carried on in six principal fields of study: forest insect control, forest disease control, forest soils, forest genetics, silviculture and management, and forest economics.

The bulk of the research, especially the biological aspects, consisting of over 30 projects, is performed by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin under a cooperative agreement of long standing.

Forest taxation studies, forest hydrology studies and reforestation studies are being carried on by cooperative agreement with the Lake States Forest Experiment Station of the U. S. Forest Service.

Technical Services Section

During the biennium the activities of this section were expanded to incorporate fisheries surveys in addition to the existing game surveys. Also amplified by this step was the biometrical service. Two biologists now work on surveys and provide statistical help to the fish and game research sections and to the management divisions.

Roadside brush right-of-way studies were also transferred to this section with the transfer of a biologist from the game management division.

The research and technical reporting program continued under the direction of the supervisor of research publications, and research findings were presented in "Research in Wisconsin" (an annual progress report on all research projects), Miscellaneous Research Reports, papers to scientific journals and the Department's technical bulletin series.

Planning

Department long-range planning activities are directed by the Department planner, working in close association with persons in each division designated as division planner. The Department planner and various other division personnel also participate in county, regional and state planning efforts. During the biennium, the coordinator of watershed planning was transferred to the R&P division staff.

RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS

Wildlife Uses Blasted Potholes

Improvement of marshes for wildlife can be accomplished by blasting potholes with ammonium nitrate and fuel oil mixtures. This method is cheap, simple, relatively safe, and is

growing in use by Wisconsin landowners.

Use by ducks of semi-dry marshes has increased following pothole blasting. Deer, furbearers and other wildlife are quick to make use of new, small water areas.



Public interest runs high regarding pothole blasting to develop wildlife habitat. Research broke the cost barrier by adapting ammonium nitrate (a common fertilizer) and fuel oil to serve as the explosive. About \$3 pays for a blast such as this.

Wisconsin Cooperates on Waterfowl Research

A major part of the waterfowl research effort is on projects undertaken in cooperation with the Mississippi Flyway Council, a regional organization of waterfowl technicians and ad-

ministrators from 14 midwest states and three Canadian provinces.

Some of these activities included assisting the development of Canada goose harvest quotas for Wisconsin and Illinois; banding of 1,800 geese, 1,000 mallards, and 300 wood ducks;

investigation of die-offs of 600 Canada geese due to lead-poisoning; and participating in analysis of 20,000 duck wings per year submitted by hunters which yield information on the size and nature of the kill and hunting success.

Cooperative efforts such as these involving other states and agencies are the most efficient way to investigate problems of migratory wildlife.

Vegetation Changes Recorded By Camera

Aerial color photography has been successfully used to document changes in vegetation and water areas following water control procedures on the Horicon and Eldorado Marshes. Periodic color photography eliminates much of the laborious ground surveying formerly needed to evaluate such changes.

Pheasant Stocking Shows Mixed Values

An evaluation of the effectiveness of pheasants raised and stocked by sportsmen's clubs from day-old chicks provided by the Conservation Department was completed.

Cocks stocked by clubs are an important source of shooting in marginal pheasant range and may make up from 13 to 64 per cent of the total pheasant kill. However, they add less than 10 per cent to the annual kill in good pheasant range. Club-stocked hens contribute few young to the fall kill because few hens survive the winter to breed next spring.

Emphasis is now being placed on providing clubs with sexed male chicks for rearing so that more cocks can be released and a greater return to the hunter can be realized.



On two study areas, from 50 to 80 per cent of the pheasant production came from wetlands, the reason being that such lands offer now-scarce undisturbed nesting cover. This finding spotlights one reason for saving our remaining wetlands, and also for reserving some undisturbed cover on upland.

Amount of Wetland Cover Important to Pheasants

Wetlands provide the cover in which most pheasants successfully hatch nests. Moreover, pheasant numbers appear to be determined by the amount of such cover available.

In other cover types, such as tame hay or roadsides, nesting success is too low for pheasant populations to maintain themselves. This underscores the need to preserve wetlands for wildlife production.

Deer Need Forest Openings

Studies were begun in 1963 to determine the characteristics of the summer range needed to carry deer numbers adequate for hunting.

The importance of openings in forests is shown by observations indicating that deer numbers using forest openings were at least 3½ times as great as would be expected if deer were randomly distributed through all forest types. Deer in summer show a strong preference for aspen areas with openings as opposed to northern hardwood stands with no openings. This implies the type of forest toward which management for deer should be directed.

Grouse Habitat Improved by Managing Field Edges

Ruffed grouse are an important game species in the hilly unglaciated counties of southwestern Wisconsin. Studies of grouse habitat on the Coulee Experimental Forest, La Crosse County, were undertaken in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin.

Habitat can be improved by managing field edges to improve brood cover, travelways, and territorial

drumming sites. This can be accomplished mainly through normal year it was obvious that a very much logging practices and herbicide treatments.

Prairie Chickens Respond

Spring counts of prairie chickens on the Portage County management area were the same in 1963 as in 1962, and 19 per cent higher in 1964. This increase speaks well for the Conservation Department's research-based management program, since chicken populations elsewhere in the state have continued to decline drastically.

Pelt Priming Concept Changed

Study of hair growth and pelage changes in more than 1,100 muskrats from Horicon Marsh have resulted in a revision of the traditional concept of the pelt-priming process. The primeness process is not a simple matter of new hair growth occurring in the fall and progressing toward eventual prime in the spring, as formerly believed.

Instead, hair growth occurs in a succession of wave-like growths, each one complementing the previous one until the prime condition is reached. Up to seven separate hair growths may occur before a muskrat is a year old.

Physical stresses such as malnutrition, sickness, pregnancy, and injuries can influence the course of hair development.

Panfish Being "Thinned" to Improve Growth

At Murphy Flowage the results of two years of heavy panfish removal (90 pounds per acre removed) with nets and electro-fishing gear pointed out the impracticality of mechanical

"thinning" of panfish to improve growth. Although over 25 per cent of the panfish were removed each higher percentage would have to be removed to make a "thinning" operation successful because panfish are extremely prolific.

The second phase of panfish thinning was initiated by the introduction of 47 northern pike (averaging 14 inches) per acre (under study at present) while the next phase is planned to be partial chemical eradication or a form of habitat manipulation — water level drawdown or vegetation control.

Development of methods to manage overcrowded panfish populations at these research facilities is expected to help keep Wisconsin on top of the nation's fishing states.

What Makes a Good Walleye Hatch?

At experimental Escanaba Lake

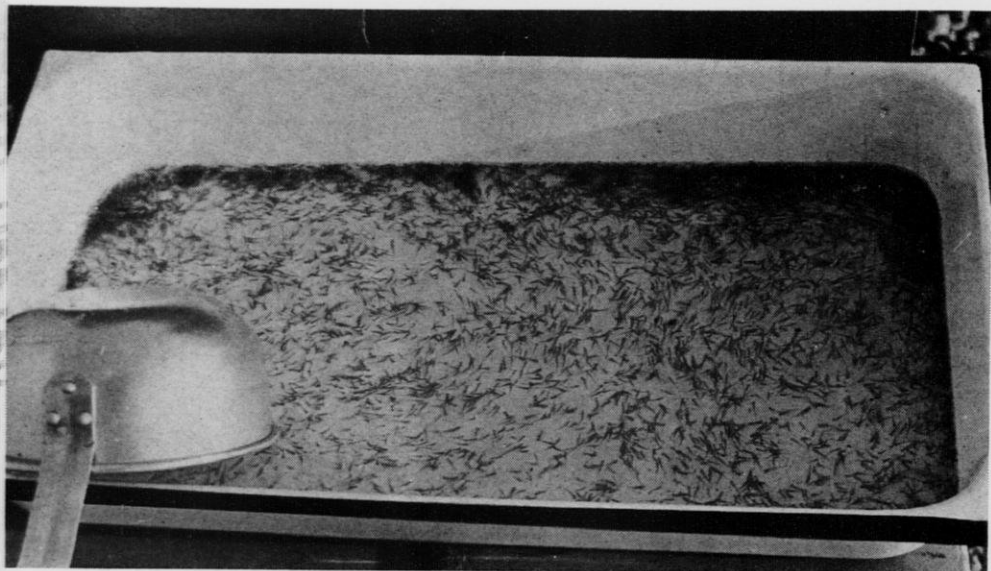
(one of the "Five Lakes") natural walleye hatches during this period were the best since records have been kept. Studies of the first few days of a walleye's life in relation to conditions in his environment are now being conducted here as well as at Lake Winnebago and several lakes in southeast Wisconsin.

These studies of factors that eliminate a hatch in one year and enhance a large hatch in another year hold the key to walleye management in the near future.

Survival of Stocked Walleye Fingerlings Poor

Although natural reproduction of walleyes in Escanaba Lake has been excellent, survival of smaller pond-reared stocked fingerlings has been very poor.

Only one of four experimental stockings contributed significantly to



These walleye fry were dyed so fishery biologists could follow their downstream migration and dispersion in lakes. Such investigations help reveal what spawning sites are essential in maintaining the walleye population.

the creel. The other three groups of stocked fish taken subsequently by anglers are less than one per cent of the number in each group stocked.

Studies in the southeast Wisconsin lakes have demonstrated a similar lack of survival.

Musky Stocking Holds Promise

The results of stocking 8- to 14-inch fingerling muskellunge in several study lakes the past two years have demonstrated 50 to 68 per cent survival two to three weeks after introduction and 4 to 10 per cent survival after a year. In some lakes the stocked fish make up a substantial portion of the adult population.

Attention Focussed on Grass Pickerel

Because of a reported decline of northern pike in some lakes and the similarity of habitat types enjoyed by the grass pickerel, the association of the two species is receiving detailed study. Because of their small size the grass pickerel was unimportant to anglers and as a result little was known of its life history.

Facts brought out during the biennium have added a great deal to our present knowledge: these little pickerel spawn just as early in the spring as northern pike and some even seem to spawn in the fall; their feeding habits are like those of young northern pike; but their growth is much retarded. No evidence of competition or predation has yet been found to make these tiny pickerel suspect as a cause for a reported northern pike decline in abundance.

Drum Down, Perch Up

After 10 years of intensive rough fish removal the fresh-water drum (sheepshead) population in Lake Win-

nebago has been reduced but not eliminated.

Research designed to evaluate this program has shown an increase in yellow perch that parallels the decline in freshwater drum. Other species have increased sharply (walleyes, saugers, and white bass) during part of the 10-year period but their abundance cannot be as closely correlated to the drum removal.

Remaining drum are fatter and much younger on the average due to a rapid turn-over of populations brought about by continuous removal of 3 or more million pounds each year.

Sturgeon Holding Even

After 10 years and 6,600 sturgeon speared from Lake Winnebago and registered, spearing regulations developed through research appear to be holding the harvest to sustained yield levels.

An experimental sturgeon transfer operation was initiated during this period to study the homing tendencies of sturgeon and the feasibility of the method as a management measure. Future netting in Lakes Poygan and Winnebago will measure migration and any change in growth rate.

Trout Increased on Developed Streams

An evaluation of trout habitat development on four trout streams showed a favorable response from trout.

The number of wild brown trout has increased on McKenzie Creek, Polk County. Development of the stream channel at Roche-a-Cri Creek in Waushara County increased the growth of the brook trout and larger trout were available to anglers. Wild

brown trout stocks have increased in Black Earth and Mt. Vernon Creeks, Dane County, during the last several years since a dam was removed and livestock fenced out. After developing cover in a ditch which contained little trout cover and only a few small trout, the wild trout population increased and was as high in the developed ditch as in non-ditched sections of the creek.

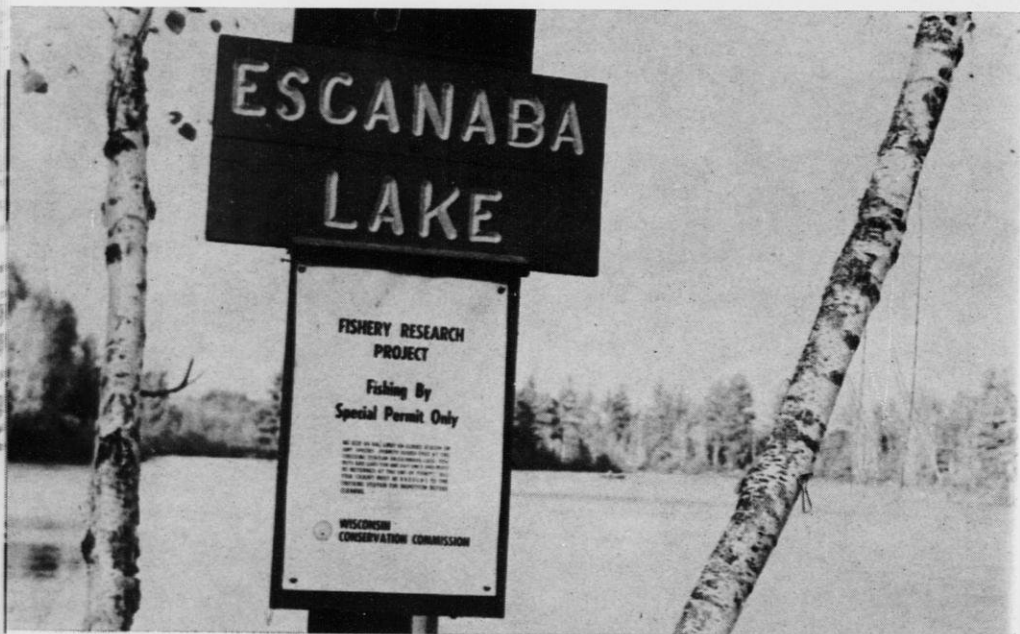
Eight-Inch Size Limit on Trout Permits Better Harvest

In the continuing study of different angling regulations on wild brook trout at Lawrence Creek, a minimum size-limit of 8 inches, a daily bag limit of five trout, "fly fishing only" in the lower zone of the stream, and

any lure in the upper zone of the stream were the regulations in effect during 1962-64.

An average of 9 per cent of the preseason stock was harvested under the 8-inch size-limit compared to an average of only 4 per cent under the 9-inch size-limit. Natural mortality takes a high toll of wild brook trout in Lawrence Creek before they reach 9 inches.

The percentage harvest of the preseason stock in the two zones was approximately the same and never exceeded 12 per cent during the biennium. The "fly fishing only" restriction did not benefit the stock in the lower zone, nor did "bait fishing" injure the stock in the upper zone under the relatively low fishing pressure.



Certain Wisconsin lakes are used to test proposed new regulations before they are adopted state-wide. The aim is to give anglers as much freedom as can be done without endangering fish populations.

New Experimental Diet Proves Effective

A dry diet proved to be as nutritious as one supplemented with meat, for brook, brown and rainbow trout reared on it survived and grew as well while in the hatchery and when released into the wild environment. Eggs from these females also had as high a percentage hatch and the offspring survived and grew as well as those reared on the meat-supplemented diet.

Brook Trout Crosses Survive Well

Hatchery-reared brook trout offspring of wild parents and offspring of domesticated brook trout crossed with wild brook trout survived and grew in the wild stream environments as well or better than did offspring of Wisconsin domesticated brook trout.

Some of the wild and half-wild strains survived to spawn in several streams lacking resident brook trout. The domesticated strains were all or nearly all absent from the streams in which they were released after their exposure to a fishing season.

Stocked Trout Produce Poundage

Domesticated brown and rainbow trout stocked in sections of southern Wisconsin streams as fingerlings during early summer and in the fall grow rapidly and produce more pounds of trout for the angler the following spring than the poundage stocked. Best results obtained on fingerling trout stocks have been in fertile streams with moderate winter water temperatures and low populations of resident trout.

Advances Made in Surveying Insects

Methods for more efficiently con-

ducting field surveys for injurious pests were worked out, and further progress made in identifying some of these, especially the important pests of pine plantations.

New Insect Control Methods Showing Promise

Studies in population reductions of pest species by use of predators and parasites show great promise as a means of biological control. Also, sex attractant studies of the introduced pine sawfly were highly successful.

Insect control by use of systemic insecticides injected into trees was field tested and found acceptable. Finding suitable methods of field application for large forested areas is under test presently.

Threats Give Added Impetus to Disease Work

The million acres of forest plantation is more subject to damage from root diseases when in the 20-40 year class. Large acreages of state plantations are now entering this critical period, and efforts to fill the voids in control of root diseases were rewarding in the knowledge learned from varied research projects.

Use of a fluorescent dye technique has made study of damaging fungi under ultraviolet light highly successful. This field is promising in that it is possible to see fungi where they have never knowingly been observed.

A needle rust that affects red pine trees has been reported in 50 counties during the biennium. This is a 100 per cent increase over a comparable period two years ago. Work to clarify the disease cycle and damage is being intensified.

A fungus disease caused heavy



Research has made it possible for nurseries to supply landowners with healthy, low-cost trees: LEFT: Disease threatened the nursery program, killing up to 90 per cent of the trees in some beds. RIGHT: Problem solved! A soil fumigant proved to be the answer.

losses of transplant trees in Wisconsin's four tree nurseries. The fungus was identified and control techniques were worked out within 15 months, protecting from mortality transplant trees with a salable value of over \$50,000.

Weed Control With Herbicides

Demonstration weed control plots were established in commercial plantings in nine counties statewide. Various herbicides were applied under varying weed and soil conditions. Results have been helpful in controlling competition from weeds when establishing plantations.

Soils Studies Aid Tree Growth

A survey on the survival and growth of forest plantations on different soils has been completed for jack pine, red pine and white pine. This survey will provide forest managers with needed information for reforestation work remaining to be done.

A study on the effects of fertilizers on the growth of red pine indicated an increase of over 15 per cent in height growth. Additional work is to be done to develop possible field application techniques for large areas.

Seeking Better Production

A study was started to determine how to regenerate oak species on better sites in southern and southwestern Wisconsin. This species occupies over 2 million acres in the state and presents a problem badly in need of research efforts.

A technique for determining potential cone crops was perfected and will be helpful in Department seed procurement. It will also pinpoint population buildups of insects that feed on conelets.

Selective Brush Management Along Roadsides

Recommendations on roadside brush management compatible with

existing land uses have been formulated, and means are being explored for implementation of these on the local level throughout the state. Key feature of the program is the employment of selective procedures by which undesirable species are eliminated and desirable species encouraged.

Game Surveys Continued

The analysis and reporting of game surveys conducted by game division

and other Department field personnel continued with modifications introduced as needed. A rural resident questionnaire mailed to a statewide sample of landowners is being used twice a year to request game status.

Wetland Surveys Completed

Final publication of the wetland surveys run in 14 counties in cooperation with the game management division was completed.



Very often it is necessary to "count" the fish in a water if revealing information on fishery problems is to be obtained. These men are collecting fish with a boom shocker and returning them to the water unharmed.

Fish Surveys Underway

Statewide creel censuses on trout and on warm water fishing in cooperation with the fish management division were administered, and a questionnaire mailed to fishermen on fishing activity and success.

Research Results Published

Some of the important research reports published by the Conservation Department during the biennium were:

Technical Bulletin No. 26, "Effects of Angling Regulations on a Wild

Brook Trout Fishery," by Robert L. Hunt, Oscar M. Brynildson and James T. McFadden.

No. 27, "Fifty Years From Seed: The Star Lake Plantation," by Fred G. Wilson.

No. 28, "An Evaluation of Pheasant Stocking Through the Day-Old-Chick Program in Wisconsin," by C. D. Besadny and F. H. Wagner.

No. 29, "Muskrat Pelt Patterns and Primeness," by Arlyn F. Linde.

No. 30, "Wisconsin Quail 1834-1962: Population Dynamics and Habitat Management," by C. Kabat and D. R. Thompson.

No. 31, "Evaluation of Liberalized Regulations on Largemouth Bass, Browns Lake, Wisconsin," by Donald Mraz.

No. 32, "Characteristics of the Sport Fishery in Some Northern Wisconsin Lakes," by Warren Churchill and Howard Snow.

In addition, over 25 articles were prepared for the Conservation Bulletin, over 40 special research reports and over 100 papers sent by the authors to other scientific journals. A series of three leaflets was prepared for popular distribution in which the principles of plant succession were explained.

PLANNING HIGHLIGHTS

Inventory Phase of Long-Range Plan Published

The first WCD Long Range Planning Report was prepared and published in 1963.

This 156-page report included a listing of objectives; status of properties now held by WCD; present management, use and protection programs; an evaluation of how well objectives are being met; and an indication of future demands and needs to be met.

A second report now in preparation, projecting to 1980, will indicate the methods and scope of the physical property acquisition and program development necessary to meet future needs.

Strides Made in Watershed Planning

Assistance was given in the development of general plans for 15 watersheds (including recreational plans for eight) during the biennium.

Also, there was significant progress in furthering interagency effort through the development and publication of the "Guide for Inter-Agency Cooperation" (a supplement to the general Inter-Agency Agreement for planning and developing community watersheds in Wisconsin, setting forth in detail the procedural steps, responsibilities and lines of communication in carrying out P.L. 566 Watershed Projects); and the development and publication of "Guidelines for Planning Recreational, Fish and Wildlife Developments in Small Watersheds."

Inventory of Recreational Resources Made

As a part of the development of the recreation section of the State Comprehensive Plan, the research and planning division organized and supervised the mapping of recreational resources (both natural and man-made) in each of the state's 72 counties. This involved identifying

and locating over 150 different categories of recreation areas and activities.

Under R&P direction, WCD personnel also assembled fish and waters, forestry, game and park information, including an indication of problems and resource implications for use in the Department of Resource Development's Second Lake Superior South Shore Recreation Report.

Participation in Regional Planning Stepped Up

The most substantial effort in this biennium has been in connection with the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission's Transportation and Land Use Study. The R&P division supervised detailed mapping of prime fish, game, forest and park areas in the seven-county region, and is in the process of developing a land-use planning guide for the protection, use and management of these resources.

Division personnel have also cooperated in setting up preliminary plans for both the Root River and Fox (Illinois) River watershed studies.

Liaison has been maintained with the Wolf River and the Northwest Wisconsin Regional Planning Commissions.

Participation In County Planning In Pilot Stage

The division is developing a formal procedure for assembling county resource data and accompanying planning recommendations. These will be furnished to the county in conjunction with participation by WCD personnel

in the planning process. This program will become fully operable in the next biennium.

A companion effort to the county planning program is an attempt to develop a means of interagency cooperation in drafting and revising county zoning ordinances.

WCD Water Program Being Evaluated

A new committee was established within the Department to inventory the water resources for which WCD has responsibility, make an appraisal of problems and program needs, and make recommendations as to future WCD water programs and the related programs of other agencies.

WCD Works With Interagency Committees

As a part of the Department's participation as a member of the Natural Resources Committee of State Agencies, the division has coordinated the activities of three of its major subcommittees and made significant contributions to studies conducted by them.

The committees are: (1) Interagency Weed Control and Brush Management; (2) Interagency Farm Game Working Group (published report, "Status of Farm Game in Wisconsin"); and (3) Interagency Red Clay Committee (published activity progress report with recommendations on the establishment of protective cover on stream banks and highway banks to protect them against loss of top soil and eventual stream and lake siltation).

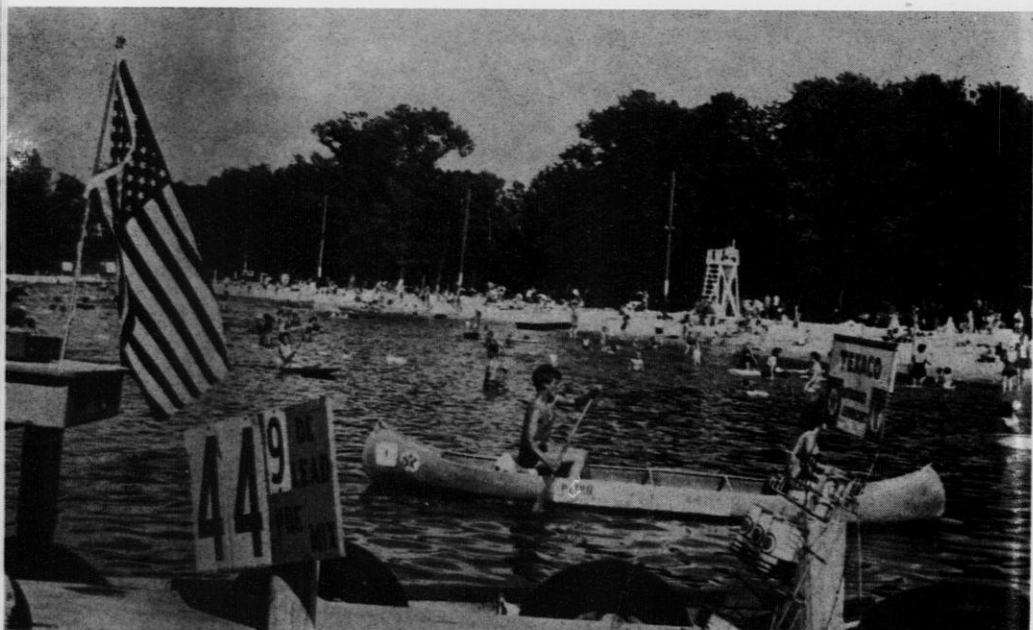
We pride ourselves on development, on booming industry and swelling population. But "progress" tends to impair fishing while demand for recreation soars. This places heavy responsibility on fish management, which uses today's considerable know-how to provide good fishing opportunities despite obstacles.

Fish Management

The basic law establishing the Conservation Commission (Wisconsin Statutes 23.09) states: "The purpose of the Commission is to provide an adequate and flexible system for the protection, development and use of

forests, fish and game, lakes, streams, plant life, flowers and other outdoor resources."

That portion of this mandate which applies to waters and fish in effect establishes the basic function of the



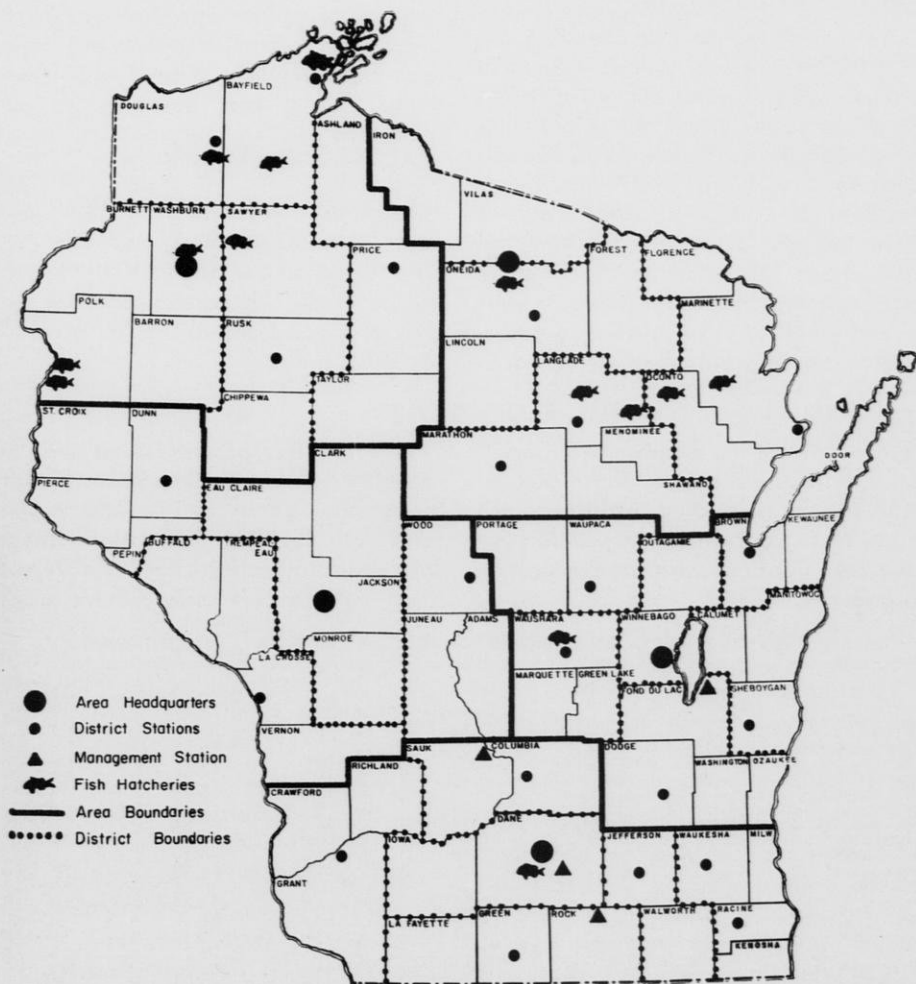
Growing use of waters brings on need for classification and regulation. This is Browns lake, Racine county, intensively used even on a week-day.

fish management division: that of managing water resources. The division's broad tasks then can be stated as follows:

1. Provide fishing opportunities for anglers.
2. Maintain and improve the fish habitat.
3. Maintain balanced, productive fish populations.

4. Develop regulations for satisfactory harvest.
5. Protect public rights to waters and preserve water quality.

These tasks have multiple solutions. For example, fishing opportunities can be provided by building new lakes, acquiring public ownership of the stream side or lake shore for access and habitat protection and build-



The Fish Management division operates state-wide through these areas, districts, and stations. Each district, comprising two or more counties, has a fish manager.

ing fish shelters to concentrate the fish in clear, infertile lakes where fish are relatively scarce and hard to catch, and in some few cases controlling excessively thick weed beds to create openings. Balancing a fish population may require intensive netting to control a rough fish population, partial poisoning to remove excessive undersized panfish, protection of predator fish by regulation or stocking of depleted species.

To meet these diverse needs on the 1,137,329 acres of inland lake and stream area and the 6,439,700 acres of Great Lakes under the jurisdiction of Wisconsin requires an organization possessed with technical know-how, experience, and geographic distribution. Increasing fishing pressure derived from 1,040,808 license holders, both resident and nonresident, results in a greater harvest of fish and necessitates an intensification of research

and management, as well as greater utilization of previously unproductive waters.

The division functions through a line and staff organization in which the state is broken down into five areas with 12 to 17 counties in each area. Headquarters for the areas are Madison, Oshkosh, Black River Falls, Woodruff, and Spooner. Each area in turn is broken down into four to six districts comprised of two to seven counties with a district fish manager in charge of each, a total of 24 districts. The district manager is responsible for fish management in all the waters within his district.

Expenditures for the 1962-63 fiscal year were \$2,001,153 and \$2,379,804 for 1963-64. The activity which has assumed a greater portion of the budget is land acquisition as a result of ORAP funds.

STAFF SERVICES

Activities of the division are guided by a staff organization. An important staff service is guiding fishing regulations from conception to administrative law, finalized with the Governor's signature.

In brief, this process starts with a recommendation by field personnel or the public, generalization for statewide use by the fish management staff, adaptation for effective enforcement by the law enforcement staff,

WATERS INVENTORY DATA ON COUNTIES FOR WHICH REPORTS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED^{1,2}

County	No. of Lakes	Area of Lakes	Miles of Frontage	Miles of Public Frontage
Barron	353	13,126.9	425.77	37.87
Chippewa	428	19,335	459.18	76.67
Dane	69	21,839	106.7	15.34
Dunn	19	3,668	55.91	5.07
Eau Claire	20	2,689.6	68.55	30.84
Green	3	274	9.5	1.0
Kenosha	24	3,352	48.84	1.5
Marquette	60	5,016.9	124.55	2.84
Menominee	128	2,756.1	90.2	
Milwaukee	40	165.2	14.99	12.17
Ozaukee	38	716.1	30.21	3.83
Polk	431	20,168.4	453.35	14.6
Racine	17	3,397	50.4	.45
St. Croix	61	6,524	126.47	.95
Vilas	1,321	92,232	1,498.7	352.48
Walworth	35	12,544	131.4	9.41
Washington	60	3,229.4	65.02	1.06
Waukesha	118	14,720.3	204.65	7.33

¹The Great Lakes were not included.

²The figures given are correct for the year in which the inventory was completed.

FUNCTIONAL EXPENDITURES—1962

Land acquisition	961,505.84	34.5
Habitat management	149,724.79	5.3
Fish propagation	636,324.54	22.8
Fish removal and sales	314,344.08	10.9
Investigations	308,857.81	11.0
Lake classification and mapping	61,059.20	2.2
Public access (state aid)	47,974.81	1.7
Capital outlay	151,967.42	5.4
Other	164,204.40	6.2
	2,795,962.89	100.0

tentative approval by the Commission, public hearings, review by advisory committees and the Conservation Congress, modification to conform to management needs and public acceptance, Commission approval and Governor's signature.

Staff services provide technical control and coordination for such functions as rough fish control, fish propagation, lake classification, surveys and investigations, habitat de-

LAKE AND STREAM CLASSIFICATIONS

Since 1960, the Department has been providing county waters inventories under the lake and stream classification program. The waters inventories give a picture of the quantity and quality of the surface waters in each of the counties and provide a basis for planning. The inventory for Vilas County registers 1,321 lakes and an inventory for Oneida County, now nearing completion, has a like number. The inventory is estimated to be half finished now.

The basic intent of this program was to provide guidance in water use regulation. Recommendations provided on the basis of data collection and evaluation, suggest limitation of motorboating on lakes less than 50 acres, limitations on boating speeds for lakes up to 200 acres, recognition of a shoreline activity zone with re-

velopment, land acquisition and a public access aid program.

The division has technical responsibility for operation of the private fish hatchery licensing law (Wisconsin Statutes 29.52). Applications are processed and investigations and hearings conducted as required by law. Other administrative duties are issuance of permits for private stocking (Wisconsin Statutes 29.535) and issuing permits for taking minnows.

All personnel have contributed to a public education program in the form of lectures, demonstrations, articles and bulletins. During the biennium, fish management personnel contributed 38 bulletin articles. Life history bulletins were written on lake trout and largemouth bass.

stricted speeds, passing zones, platting on stream shores, houseboating on lakes and the amount of wild shore land required for maintenance of the fish and game and aesthetic resources.

Studies completed and available deal with the spatial aspects of aquatic recreation, the ionic composition of water, the supply and demand for aquatic recreation in southeastern Wisconsin and the characteristics of boating. Much useful information has been gained by these studies.

For example, in airplane counts of boats, only about 10 per cent of the boats present on a lake were in use at any one time during peak activity periods. When considering space available, this will be a useful figure to know. Also, the number of boats in use approximates the relationship

between area of a lake and its circumference.

Lake mapping has been accelerated

during the biennium. Maps for approximately 100 lakes were completed.

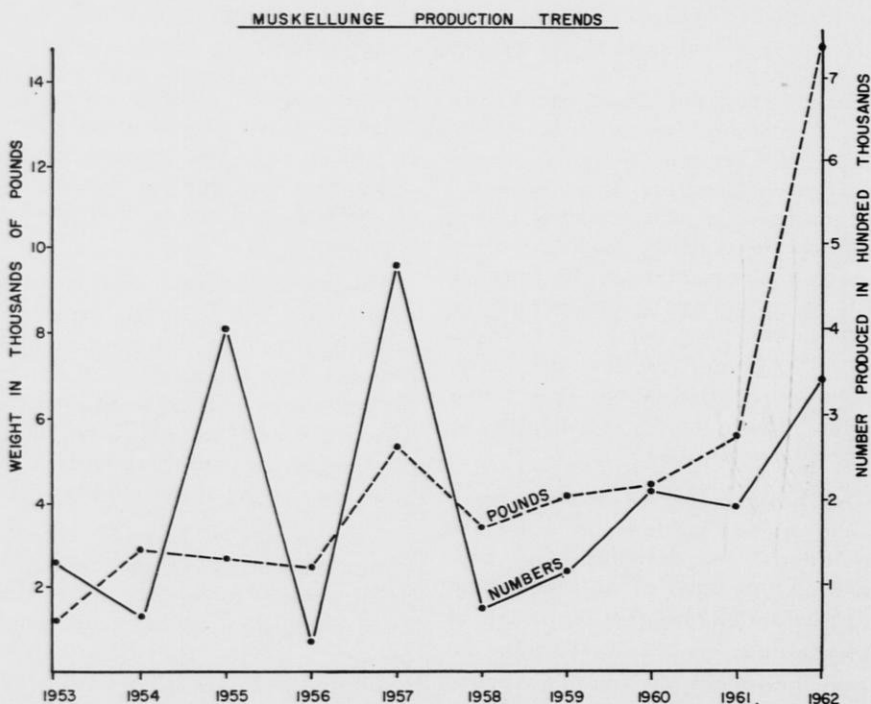
PROPAGATION AND DISTRIBUTION

Fish propagation facilities may be divided into warm-water and cold-water. Two hatcheries and numerous detached rearing ponds are devoted to raising warm-water fish including muskellunge, walleye and northern pike. Eleven stations produce trout.

Trout production has been maintained at nearly a steady level but with more facilities devoted to lake trout. This results in a slight decline in total poundage because of slower growth and lighter weight of lake trout. The increased lake trout pro-

duction is being utilized for rehabilitation of this species in Lake Superior. The cost of producing a pound of legal trout in 1962 was \$.75. The refinement of dry trout diets has greatly reduced the cost of trout and has improved the quality.

State trout production is also aided by cooperators such as sportsmen's clubs which take fingerlings from state hatcheries and rear them to a larger size. Thirty-two cooperators reared 126,085 fish in 1962. Rearing of warm-water fish by cooperators has not been as successful.



Muskellunge production has increased in recent years. Improved hatchery facilities and growing know-how are responsible.

Warm-water fish production has increased significantly. In 1962, 2,135,259 fingerlings, yearlings, and adults of all species were stocked and they weighed 44,655 pounds. Particularly noteworthy is the increase in muskellunge fingerling — more than seven tons were stocked. Increased size at the time of stocking has improved survival and produced excellent fishing. Also, a large number of yearling and adult northern pike were purchased from a private fish hatchery at favorable prices and stocked in needy waters.

Most of the warm-water fish are hatched at either the Woodruff or Spooner hatcheries, but because of increasing need for northern pike, some of these species are being hatched at Nevin (Madison) and Wild Rose. In 1962, the state leased about 40 rearing ponds to provide rearing space

for walleye fingerling.

Besides fish from state hatchery sources, there were 1,292,096 fish weighing 13,018 pounds from federal fish hatcheries stocked in the state. Much of this total was largemouth bass, a species which is not reared in state hatcheries.

A new fish hatchery building was constructed at Woodruff, replacing a small building in use since 1906. The new facility has a well water source and also stream water for a controlled temperature water supply and space enough for 1,140 hatching jars.

NUMBER AND WEIGHT OF WARM-WATER FISH DISTRIBUTED BY STATE HATCHERIES IN 1962

	No. of Fry (Ylg. & Ad.)		Wt. Fgl.
			Lbs.
Muskellunge	2,231,831	340,447	14,711
Northern Pike	3,557,598	10,636	16,459
Walleye	54,797,894	1,767,005	11,406
Largemouth Bass .....	.....	17,171	1,837
Smallmouth Bass .....	.....	17,557	242
	60,587,323	2,135,259	44,655

ROUGH FISH CONTROL—1962 AND 1963

Waters	POUNDS CAUGHT			
	1962	1963		Contract and Cooperative
	State	Contract and Cooperative	State	
Bark River	237,525	—	418,857	—
Big Lake Butte des Morts	—	76,580	—	188,427
Beaver Dam Lake	264,690	—	382,635	—
Buffalo Lake	54,954	—	—	—
Delavan	249,475	—	142,810	—
Germania Marsh & Mecan River	—	—	40,175	—
Horicon Marsh	197,830	—	341,800	—
Kegonsa Lake	237,120	—	328,480	—
Koshkonong Lake	1,221,914	—	1,179,428	—
Little Lake Butte des Morts	—	20,867	225	38,087
Marshall Millpond	—	—	42,000	—
Mason Lake	129,050	—	103,600	—
Mendota Lake	13,000	—	180,740	—
Monona Lake	65,767	—	31,675	—
Mud Lake	54,630	—	173,570	—
Petenwell Flowage	—	108,355	—	29,297
Poygan Lake	1,600	60,595	10,826	25,760
Puckaway Lake	6,700	—	24,855	—
Rock River (Dodge County)	611,455	—	11,270	—
Rock River (Rock County)	112,416	—	251,811	—
Sheboygan Marsh	70,220	—	1,535	—
Waubesa Lake	291,730	—	229,450	—
Winnnebago Lake	1,033,250	1,952,683	1,160,856	1,823,248
Winneconne	—	46,650	—	32,967
Wisconsin River	73,225	—	—	—
Wolf River	—	88,615	—	—
Yahara River	—	—	23,500	—
Others	129,330	918,708	386,726	483,882
Total (State and Contract)	8,228,459		7,781,512	

SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS

The trends of the fishery and the basis for management decisions are furnished by surveys of fish populations and angler's creels. The division annually completes about 200 fish surveys with the use of trap nets, seines or electro-fishing gear. Surveys are primarily the responsibility of district fish managers. In addition, field personnel annually contact thousands of anglers to assess the quality of the fishery.

An important finding concerned water supplies at the Woodruff fish hatchery. The water supply in some years has too much iron and zinc dissolved in it and this results in fry

mortalities. With this knowledge, it should be possible to reduce future mortalities.

The division provides numerous investigations for Public Service Commission decision making. These cover navigability of streams, the feasibility and acceptability of dredging projects, sand blankets for beaches, dams and other proposed improvement works. Some concept of the magnitude of these activities may be noted by the number of sand blanket inspections made in 1962 — 168 inspections. Water improvement investigations requires 5-10 per cent of the time of district personnel.

FISH POPULATION CONTROL

Much effort was directed to assuring adequate fish populations of desired fish species in problem waters. Accomplishment of this objective requires stocking of preferred species to maintain a fishery such as trout in trout lakes, stocking predator fish to maintain population balance, use of toxicants to control undesirable species and intensive netting for rough fish species.

In 1961-62, 212 lakes were being managed for trout. Effective management of these deeper colder lakes for trout in all cases requires annual stocking. Also, stocking of fingerling trout in warm-water lakes from which warm-water fish have been eliminated can produce almost immediate fishing while the warm-water fish are growing up. Rainbow trout are the most commonly stocked species.

Lake and stream rehabilitation continues to be a most effective manage-

ment tool. In 1962, 13 lakes and a 27-mile stream system and in 1963, 16 lakes and a 36-mile stream system were treated with toxicant to eliminate rough fish or control stunted panfish. Preferred species which are restocked display rapid growth and soon make phenomenal contributions to the fishery. Outstanding examples of past effort are Little Green Lake where numbers of muskellunge are now being reported years after rehabilitation and the South Branch of the Beef River, Trempealeau County, where 10-inch brook trout are a common feature in the creel.

Partial poisoning designed to kill only small fish and lessen food competition among large fish was also successfully tried. Chemical rehabilitation is most effective on the smaller waters. On large waters fish management is still dependent upon nets for rough fish control.

The rough fish operations were characterized by efficiency and mobility. Crews operate out of Newville, McFarland, Horicon, Calumet Harbor and Lake Delton, each accounting for waters in the vicinity.

The usual method of catching carp and buffalo is with a seine measuring up to a mile long. The seining is accomplished in the fall and spring principally when the fish are present in large schools, but at times winter hauls through the ice are successful. As fish are caught, they are impounded in cribs or live ponds for later sale.

Trapping of carp has been most effective on Horicon Marsh and other waters where a definite migration takes place.

Most of the drum or sheepshead are now taken by trawling.

Besides the state crews, contracts for rough fish removal are held by four individuals on Lake Winnebago. Other contractors fish waters near the Mississippi River.

The rough fish problem tends to be focused on shallow waters and waters enriched by fertilization from cities.

Most of the rough fish catch by state crews was carp (50 per cent in 1963). The bulk of the drum came from Lake Winnebago and most of the buffalo came from Beaver Dam Lake.

Sales of rough fish yielded the department \$181,744.85, with 2,658,673 pounds going to food fish markets and 1,989,159 pounds going to mink farms.

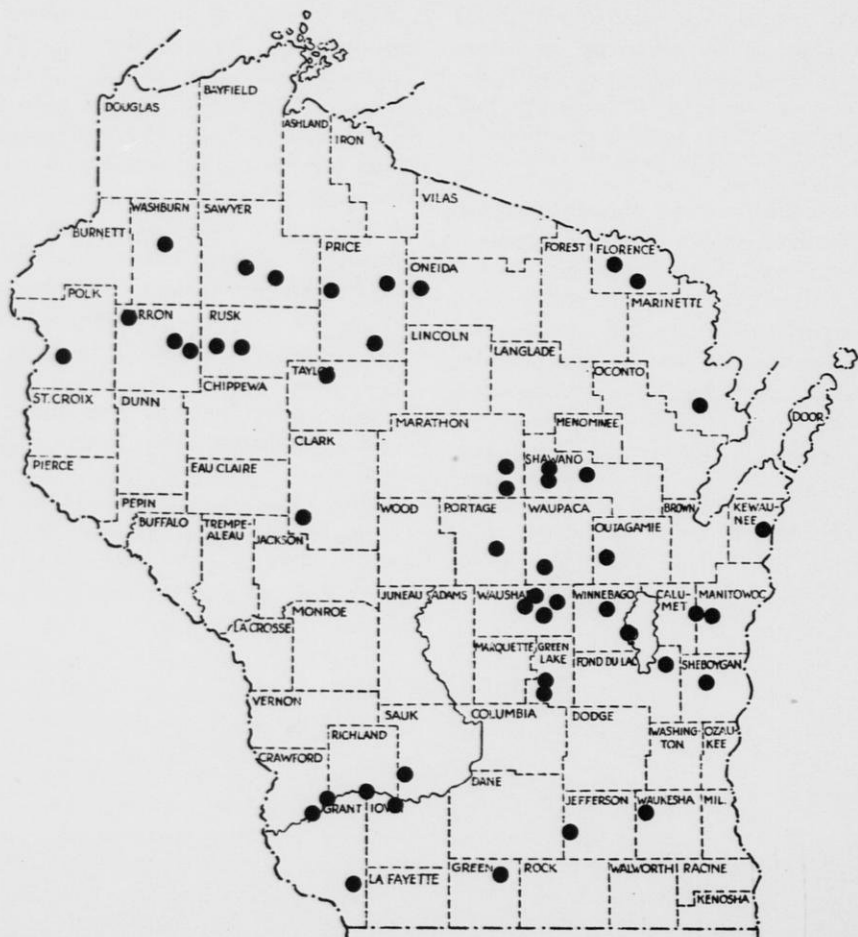
PUBLIC ACCESS

The Fish Management division administers the access aid program (Wisconsin Statutes 23.09 (15)) under

which access acquisition and development costs are shared with local communities.



Here is an example of an access site. What is needed is a road to water and a place to park, with enough public land on both sides so the traffic and other noise will not disturb neighbors.



These are locations of access sites completed by counties, townships, cities and villages under the state aid program up to July 1, 1964. In addition the Conservation Department has developed many access sites on state lands.

During 1962 and 1963, thirty-nine sites were approved for construction by the Commission. Since the law was passed in 1959, a total of seventy-three sites have been approved as of July 1, 1964. Completion of forty-eight sites has resulted in significant improvements in the availability of access.

The law was broadened in 1963 to include cities and villages as eligible applicants. Four cities have availed

themselves of the opportunity to provide access. The program is supported by a \$65,000 annual budget.

Besides the aid program, access to waters is provided over Department-owned lands. Roads and parking areas are constructed under the Highway Department's access road fund. The number of access sites provided under this program is about equal to the number of sites developed under the state aid program.

PRIVATE FISH HATCHERIES

The Fish Management division administers provisions of this law. When applications are received, the Division provides inspections to see that applicants conform with the law. In 1962, there were 112 new licenses granted and in 1963, there were 200 new

licenses.

The small pond, privately managed, is a growing recreational feature. The total number of private fish hatcheries now licensed numbers 1,072. There is also a continuing need for reinspection of existing hatcheries.

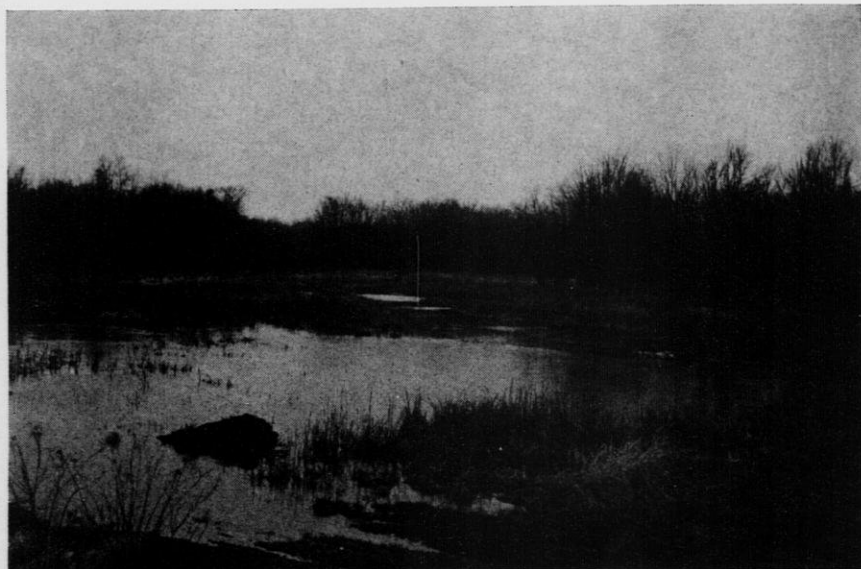
LAND ACQUISITION AND HABITAT DEVELOPMENT

The Fish Management division was able to acquire over 12,000 acres of land with lake and stream frontage and obtain fishing easements on 68 miles of stream frontage. These lands provide key spawning habitat for fish and access to waters. Much of the funds available for acquisition came from the Outdoor Recreation Act funds (Wisconsin Statutes 20.703). With increasing amounts of land, more maintenance will be required. The division now controls over 36,000 acres of

land.

Striking progress has been made in blocking out public ownership of lands adjoining many of the fine trout streams in central Wisconsin. Also, many fine spawning marshes have been acquired such as portions of the flats along the Wolf River where walleye from Lake Winnebago come to spawn.

Habitat development work was largely concentrated on providing im-



This marsh, along the Wolf river, is a "walleye factory"—it is used for spawning. It has been brought into public ownership to assure that it will continue propagating walleyes for downstream lakes, including Winnebago.

provement works on 29 streams. This consists of fencing, bank cover and other measures which protect a stream from cattle, avoid erosion and provide living space for fish in the stream.

On lakes, habitat development crews in northern counties provided about 1,245 brush shelters placed in 55 lakes. When installed in lakes at moderate depths (12-16 feet), these shelters were a ready attractant to

fish as confirmed by skin diving observations.

An accelerated public works project located at Hurley and Drummond provided for construction of cement fish shelters and cement planks for launching ramps. The planks have found ready employment on access sites. The concrete fish shelters are most serviceable on large waters as cover for fish and fishing situations.

COMMERCIAL FISHING

Commercial fishing on the Great Lakes was faced with a further decline in the biennium as a result of closure of the lake trout season on Lake Superior in 1962 and a botulism poisoning scare that hit the smoked fish business.

Harvest of lake trout on Lake Superior was limited to a quota of 30,000 pounds to be taken by five fishermen under contract in the open water months and 15,000 pounds to be taken incidental to whitefish fishing through the ice. Lake trout numbers



A weir on the Brule river provides data on trout migrating out of Lake Superior. It is a factor in assembling the facts on which to base good management.

have increased significantly as a result of the effective lamprey control, intensified stocking and reduced fishing. More mature trout have been noted on the spawning grounds and fresh lamprey scarring is down below 5 per cent of the legal fish taken.

Chub fishing on both Lakes Superior and Michigan was the most important segment of the fishery, but it was severely hurt by several deaths elsewhere in the country caused by Type E botulism derived from sealed packages of smoked fish. The deaths resulted in stringent federal restrictions on smoking of fish. Markets are only

now being regained.

The perch fishery continues stronger than ever on Lake Michigan and seems to have improved coincident with alewife increases. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service chemical lamprey control operations have now covered all of the Wisconsin streams known to have lamprey runs on Lake Michigan and restocking of lake trout can soon proceed.

The Mississippi River commercial fishery is comprised of rough fish species and catfish. A decline in catfish yield was experienced. Investigations of its cause are in progress.

HARVEST BY COMMERCIAL FISHERIES IN WISCONSIN—1962

	Lake Michigan	Lake Superior	Mississippi River	Inland Lakes
Alewife	3,346,363	—	—	—
Bowfin	36	—	5,778	4,980
Buffalo	—	—	903,988	523,189
Bullheads	41,450	—	67,776	277,730
Burbot	180	2,924	—	42,174
Carp	1,199,778	—	3,212,988	4,230,651
Catfish	206	—	509,082	—
Chubs	(3,630,753 (animal) (3,704,475 (human))	2,282 (animal) 697,497 (human))	—	—
Cisco (herring)	76,206	2,181,449	—	—
Crawfish	1	—	—	—
Drum (sheepshead)	1,137	—	386,039	3,021,443
Eel	—	—	258	—
Gar	—	—	2,074	5,934
Lake Trout	64	119,701	—	—
Mooneye	—	—	3,347	11,725
Northern Pike	29,029	9	—	—
Perch	2,788,686	20	—	1,805
Quillback	—	—	21,904	23,497
Smelt	460,151	370,248	—	—
Sturgeon (sand)	—	—	3,176	—
Suckers	219,672	14,156	36,129	84,991
Turtle	—	—	6,711	200
White Bass	—	—	—	—
Whitefish	77,363	85,130	—	—
Whitefish (round)	1,749	6,861	—	—
Yellow walleye	7,173	—	—	—
Other	10,578	—	3,085	140
	15,595,050	3,480,277	5,162,335	8,228,459

A place for wildlife to flourish, a place to see and hunt it: this is a pressing need today. Most land is becoming less productive of small game and less available to hunters. Encourage private game production? Fine. But it is essential now to bring additional land under public ownership or control, and to develop and manage it for high yields of game.

Game Management

The Game Management division is responsible for maintenance, development and safeguarding of the wildlife resources of the state.

Its administrative and organizational structure is on an area and district basis. This has proven to be an

efficient means of handling the increasing and complex activities.

The division had an average of 128 permanent supervisory and non-supervisory personnel during the 1962-64 biennium, augmented during periods of peak activity with additional seasonal personnel.

LAND ACQUISITION

The division's first land program began in 1927 when the state Legislature appropriated \$250,000 for acquisition of the Horicon Marsh wildlife area, Dodge county.

Today, the Horicon Marsh wildlife area is completed and the Department has added 208 other acquisition programs in which 291,535 acres are leased and 273,065 acres are owned outright for public hunting. In addition, there are approximately 4,500,000 acres of national, state and county forest lands, private forest croplands and State Land Commission lands which are available for public hunting and recreation.

Land acquisition activities during the past biennium increased sharply over the previous biennium. Normal acquisition was increased by funds from Wisconsin's Outdoor Recreation Act Program (passed by the 1961 Legislature). The division acquired over 37,000 acres of land, which represents a 16 per cent increase in public hunting lands over the previous biennium.

In recognition of the demands for increased living space and recreation areas and the need to insure the future of hunting, steps must be taken today to preserve a significant share of the land and water areas for these purposes. With these objectives in

mind, the Department's land program for the next biennium will, in all probability, equal that program completed during 1962-64.

NUMBER OF HUNTING AREAS, AND LEASED AND OWNED ACREAGE—1962-64

Item	Fiscal Year	
	1962-63	1963-64
Number of hunting areas	187	208
Number of acres leased	301,697	291,535
Number of acres owned	256,892	273,065

COSTS OF ACQUIRING AND OPERATING STATE PUBLIC HUNTING GROUNDS—1962-64

Item	Fiscal Year	
	1962-63	1963-64
Land purchase (includes cost of acquisition)	\$1,799,053.00	\$1,349,768.00
Damage claims	554.00	1,566.65
School tax payments in lieu of actual taxes	70,766.00	
State aid—30c per acre		73,999.00
Development, maintenance and patrolling	724,186.00	934,464.00

WILDLIFE AREA MANAGEMENT, MAINTENANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

The task of improving game habitat on public and private lands was again emphasized during the 1962-64 biennium. A brief description including statistical summaries of habitat improvement is discussed as follows:

Game Food and Cover

Wildlife habitat is created by planting game food and cover species on public hunting and fishing grounds, selected watersheds and on private lands.

During the springs of 1963 and 1964, the game management division supervised the planting of 710,800 trees and shrubs. Assistance was given to schools, clubs, 4-H clubs, U. S. Soil Conservation Service, and other interested groups and individuals. None of the trees or shrubs were used for ornamental and landscape purposes.

Fence Construction

Game managers supervised and constructed 9,434 rods of new fencing on public lands to protect tree and shrub plantings and to protect food

patches for wildlife and other existing good game cover.

Food Patches

To provide food for prairie grouse, waterfowl, geese and upland game, 6,802 acres of food patches were planted on sharecropped, publicly-owned and leased lands. Crops used included corn, buckwheat, millet, rye, and sorghum.

Trail Seeding

Trail seeding was again intensified with the seeding of 1,024 miles of wooded roads in Wisconsin's public forest lands. Seed mixtures include legumes and grasses.

Trail seeding will keep wooded roads open for timber management and hunting and will provide forest game with good feeding, nesting sites and "edge."

Prescribed Burning

This activity, which had its modest beginning in the early 1940's, is now recognized as one of the best and cheapest habitat management tools.

During the biennium, 44,472 acres were prescribed-burned to maintain plant successions for prairie grouse, waterfowl and upland game.

Firebreak Construction

In cooperation with Forest Protection division personnel, game managers constructed 45 miles of new firebreaks. When delineating areas for prescribed burning, it is neces-

sary that complete fire control exist around the area to be burned.

Flowage Construction

Several flowages were constructed on public lands, covering 7,501 acres. These ranged from a few acres to several hundred acres in size to benefit wildlife, provide public hunting and fishing, and to afford other recreational use.



To get the most out of wildlife areas, they must be developed. In many cases this involves impoundment of water to benefit waterfowl and other game, as here on Crex Meadows in Burnett county.

Clearing

Where it is impossible to use prescribed burning as a management tool to revert plant successions to an early stage, various clearing methods are employed to accomplish this function. Usually this method includes the use of hand tools, bulldozers, herbicides and other mechanical cutters.

During the biennium 7,802 acres were cleared on public forest and state-owned lands.

Access Road Construction

Access to many areas for hunting and management work continues to be a major problem. To provide this access, 65 miles of road were built by

game managers on public lands throughout the state.

Parking Lots

The parking of automobiles on public hunting grounds and public forest lands is an increasing problem. To accommodate the increasing number of hunters, game managers constructed 204 new parking lots with a capacity of 2,343 cars.

Damage Complaints

The statutory responsibilities of controlling beaver, deer and bear resulted in 1,170 beaver damage complaints and 520 deer and bear damage complaints being investigated and processed during the biennium.

Level Ditching and Diking

This technique is used by game managers as a tool to improve habitat conditions for wildlife on marshes throughout the state. During the biennium 180,743 feet of level ditching and diking was accomplished. This fig-

ure includes work on some existing dikes which required extensive repairs as the result of high spring water.

WILDLIFE AREA MANAGEMENT, MAINTENANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Total - 1962-64</i>
Game habitat food and cover (stems).....	710,800
Food patches (acres)	6,802
Fence construction (rods)	9,434
Trail seeding (miles)	1,024
Prescribed burning (acres)	44,472
Firebreak construction (miles)	45
Flowage construction (acres)	7,501
Clearing (acres)	7,802
Access road construction (miles)	65
Parking lots (number)	204
Level ditching and diking (feet)	180,743
Beaver damage complaints	1,170
Deer and bear damage complaints	520

WILDLIFE AREA BY-PRODUCT INCOME

<i>Item</i>	<i>Total - 1962-64</i>
Timber and pulpwood	\$100,435
Buildings (sales)	18,518
Buildings (rentals)	8,205
Moss	11,220
Marsh hay	3,118
Grazing	3,289
Agricultural products	1,159
Salvage materials	2,177
Easements	300
Total:	\$148,421

COOPERATION—OTHER AGENCIES

Game personnel cooperated with various state and federal agencies and civic organizations.

Contacts continued with the Highway Commission relative to the planting of trees and shrubs along road right-of-ways, with soil bank cooperators regarding wildlife practices on their farms, and with the U. S. Forest Service to promote full multiple use on large acreages of public lands.

Cooperation was also extended to

the ASC, ACP, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and Trees For Tomorrow program.

The state, with the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, gave special attention to comparative waterfowl management on federal refuges.

Cooperation of this type is essential to promote wildlife management recommendations and disseminate information on various conservation programs.

GAME REGULATIONS

Since the Conservation Commission establishes regulations for the harvest of game and fur, it is necessary for

the division to recommend seasons which will yield the most opportunity to sportsmen who hunt and trap.

To insure the adoption of proper game seasons and regulations, population and range surveys to accurately measure the annual status of each species are undertaken. The results of the field investigations are prepared for use for the public represented in the Conservation Congress county and state hearings.

The ever-increasing number of hunters results in more and more hunting pressure on most wildlife. This results in a constant need for intensifying game management practices to meet changing wildlife habitat conditions and the need for larger harvests and better hunting opportunities.

FEDERAL AID TO FISH AND WILDLIFE RESTORATION

Funds for this program come from an 11 per cent excise tax levied on sporting arms and ammunition and from a 10 per cent excise tax placed on certain sport fishery equipment. These funds are matched with state funds on a 75-25 basis (respectively) to improve fish and game range, to buy fish and wildlife lands, to inven-

tory fish and game populations and to administer the program.

During the biennium, all federal funds, with the exception of 1/2 of 1 per cent spent on administration, were used to purchase fish and wildlife lands thus augmenting funds received through the Department's regular budget and the ORAP budget.

LICENSED FARMS AND SHOOTING PRESERVES

Many private citizens are engaged annually in the production of wildlife.

In 1963, the biggest area, totaling 49,717 acres, was devoted to muskrat farming. Deer farming was second with 10,582 acres. There were approximately 6,660 acres of beaver farms.

Shooting preserves totaled 43,775 acres. Fifty game farms, comprising 7,085 acres, were licensed for hunting purposes.

In addition to the licenses shown in the accompanying table, 97 scientific certificates to collect wildlife and 39 bird-banding permits were issued.

SUMMARY OF FARM AND SHOOTING PRESERVE LICENSES

	1962-63	1963-64
Beaver farms	28	27
Deer farms	144	156
Game bird and animal farms	905	1,012
Mink-on-muskrat farms	71	87
Muskrat farms	319	350
Raccoon, otter and skunk farms.....	247	288
Shooting preserve licenses	119	128
Wildlife exhibit licenses	51	54
Zoo permits	26	31

GAME HARVEST

Records of the annual game harvest showing the species and quantity of animals, upland birds and woodcock taken during open seasons are

prepared for the use of Department personnel, cooperating agencies, and individuals concerned with management work. Such statistical reports

FEDERAL AID EXPENDITURES—1962-64

<i>Function</i>	<i>1962-63 Fiscal Year</i>			<i>1963-64 Fiscal Year</i>			<i>Grand Total</i>
	<i>Game (P-R)</i>	<i>Fish (D-J)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Game (P-R)</i>	<i>Fish (D-J)</i>		
Coordination (to administer federal aid programs)	\$ 17,850	\$ 14,600	\$ 32,450	\$ 12,000	\$ 9,800	\$ 21,800	\$ 54,250
Land acquisition	563,350	265,000	828,350	603,000	293,500	896,500	1,724,850
Grand total:	\$581,200	\$279,600	\$860,800	\$615,000	\$303,300	\$918,300	\$1,779,100

are of value in showing harvest trends during the years and as guides in future planning.

During the biennium an estimate of more than seven million game ani-

mals and birds were taken by hunters and trappers.

The known pelt value of trapped animals during the biennium was estimated to be \$2,585,930.

COMPARATIVE GAME HARVEST REPORT

	1962-63	Total	1963-64	Total
Rabbits	586,600		601,700	
Squirrels	1,273,300		1,281,800	
		1,859,900		1,883,500
Pheasant	376,100		345,500	
Ruffed grouse	503,400		464,000	
Hungarian partridge	o		39,700	
Bobwhite quail	Closed season		Closed season	
Woodcock	o		74,300	
		879,500		923,500
Deer (gun and bow and arrow)	47,460		67,214	
Bear (gun and bow and arrow)	618		548	
		48,078		67,762
Muskrat	485,800		695,200	
Mink	23,895		37,300	
Otter	498		841	
Beaver	9,806		12,006	
Raccoon	63,283		62,200	
		583,282		807,547
Red fox (bountied)	50,315		5,284	
Grey fox (bountied)	2,512		352	
		52,827		5,636 ^{oo}
Coyote (bountied)		1,778		518 ^{oo}
Wildcat (bountied)		328		48 ^{oo}
Biennium total:		3,425,693		3,688,511

^{oo}No estimates available.

^{oo}Represents two months, fourteen days of the fiscal year from July 1, 1963, to September 15, 1963, when bounty payments were discontinued.

STATE GAME FARM

The state game farm at Poynette attracts thousands of visitors annually to its exhibits, game food and cover plantings and picnic facilities.

Aside from the major function of game bird production and distribution, personnel concerned give technical assistance to conservation clubs and individuals in pheasant manage-

ment methods under the cooperative rearing and stocking program as requested by the district game manager.

GAME FARM PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

	1963	1964
Eggs produced	466,762	422,429
Eggs distributed to cooperators	32,357	18,170
Chicks hatched	310,884	291,335
Chicks distributed to cooperat- ing clubs	163,326	137,195
Public hunting grounds cocks distributed	37,406	37,500

WILDLIFE REFUGES AND CLOSED AREAS

About the same number of closed areas and wildlife refuges was continued during the biennium.

Refuges have been established for some time for the protection and re-

production of the game species concerned. Closed areas are created in many regions of the state wherein the hunting and trapping of individual species of wild animals and birds are prohibited for management purposes.



Level ditching is useful in developing lowlands for wildlife. For example, it can be used effectively in muskrat farming. Here, however, on state land, the objective is different: the ditching supplies material to build a dike for a new flowage.

DEER AND BEAR DAMAGE

The 1949 Legislature appropriated a \$40,000 annual payment for deer and bear damage claims. Since 1955, the statutes limited the payment of damage to growing agricultural crops, orchard trees, nursery stock, apiaries, farm animals and poultry.

During the biennium, most deer damage was paid for commercial garden vegetables, hay, clover, alfalfa and small grain losses. Bear damage was paid primarily for livestock (cattle and sheep), corn, apiaries and orchards.

DEER AND BEAR DAMAGE

<i>Fiscal year</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Deer</i>		<i>Cost</i>	<i>Bear</i>		<i>Total</i>
		<i>No. of Claims</i>	<i>No. of Claims</i>				
1962-63	\$20,344.71	145		\$ 3,658.24	39		\$24,002.95
1963-64	29,855.51	197		10,144.49	139		40,000.00
Total:	\$50,200.22	342		\$13,802.73	178		\$64,002.95

YOUTH CONSERVATION CAMPS

The Wisconsin Outdoor Recreation Act of 1961 authorized the establishment of youth conservation camps to be operated by the Wisconsin Public Welfare Department.

Beginning in 1962 two camps were activated having as their purpose the operation of constructive conservation work projects on public lands. All work projects were prepared and supervised by Department personnel representing the Fish, Game and Forest Management, Parks and Recreation, Forest Protection and Law Enforcement divisions.

In 1963, three state camps were in operation: namely, Statehouse Lake

Camp in Vilas County, Lake Nancy Camp in Washburn County and the Mecan Camp in Marquette County.

A total of 42,091 man-days of labor has been expended during the past three summers which would otherwise not have been done by personnel of the Conservation Department. Over one-half the man-days were devoted to forestry and improvement of recreational areas.

The large work output and the real achievements of the youth conservation work programs make necessary the annual planning and operation of the summer camps employing 600 men.

Our forests grow in extent and value. But fires increased during the past two years. It is a sobering thought that every extra cord of wood adds more potential fuel for more fires set by increasing numbers of people using the woods. Better training, better equipment can help rangers cope with the situation.

Forest Protection

Forest protection in Wisconsin is to (1) prevent and suppress forest fires, and (2) to enforce laws relating to protecting forest lands.

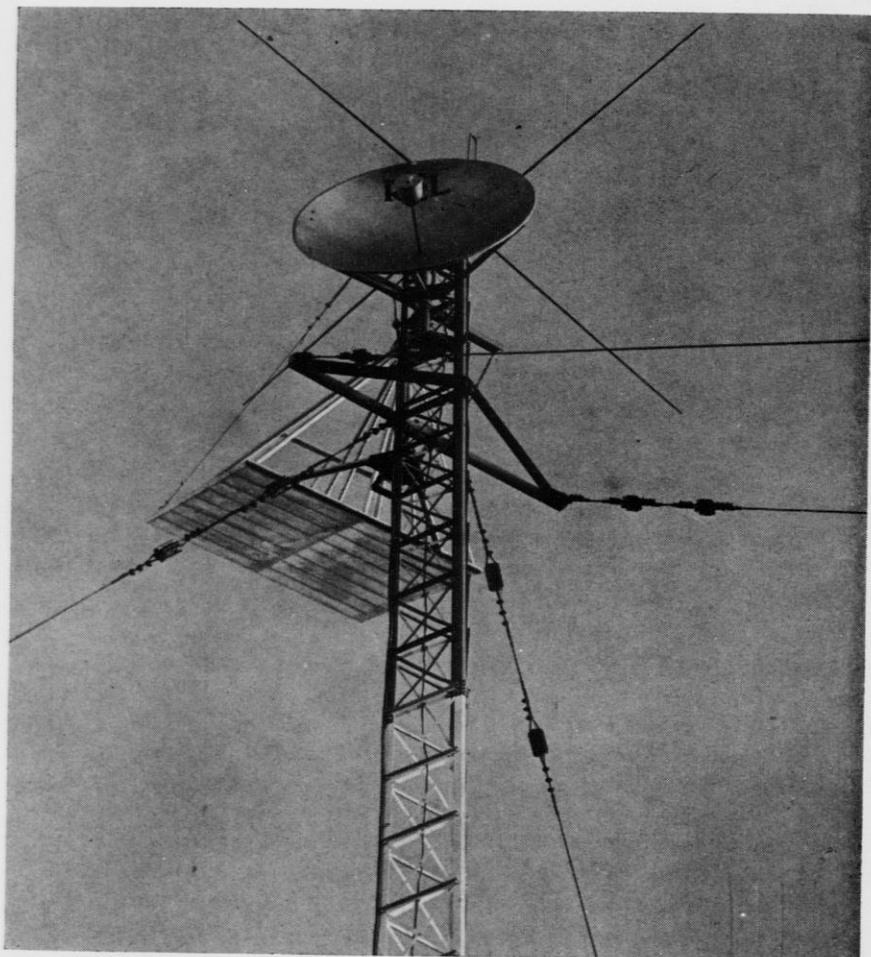
To carry on this work, the Conservation Commission has established three different degrees of protection effort, depending on the amount of wild land area present, the fire occurrence potential, and the need for fire control and law enforcement in relation to timber production and harvest, outdoor recreational development and use, and other values. The degree of protection effort is indicated by a descriptive term: intensive, extensive or cooperative.

Intensive protection is defined as assignment, use, operations, construction, and maintenance involving skilled personnel and special equipment and facilities in a relatively limited, legally established district in quantity sufficient to guarantee a high degree of forest fire prevention, detection, and suppression efficiency and effectiveness at a reasonable cost in relation to values protected. There are 13,360,000 acres under intensive protection in Wisconsin. Ten forest pro-

tection districts have been established by law to provide this type of protection in these areas of the state.

Extensive protection is defined as more limited assignment, use, operations, construction, and maintenance of skilled personnel and special equipment and facilities in a relatively large, legally established district to provide for a reasonably adequate degree of forest fire prevention, detection, and suppression efficiency and effectiveness at a minimum cost in relation to values protected. There are 3,805,000 acres under extensive protection. Two extensive protection districts have been established in Wisconsin in accord with state law to cover this area.

The balance of the state is under a limited form of cooperative protection. Cooperative protection is defined as giving aid and counsel upon request or when emergencies develop to town authorities who are legally responsible for forest fire prevention, detection, and suppression activities in territory outside boundaries of established intensive or extensive forest protection districts.



This communications tower was built by the Conservation Department. It is utilized not only in conservation work, as in forest protection and law enforcement, but also by the Motor Vehicle Department and the State Radio Council.

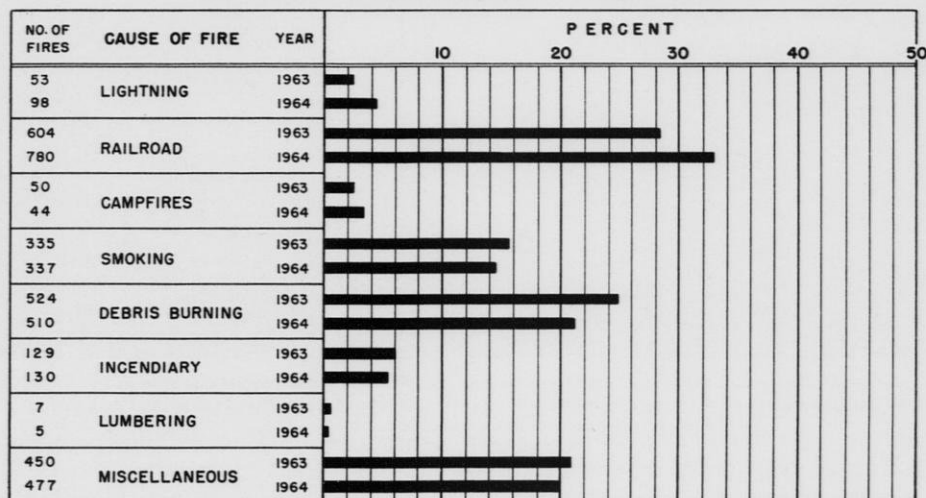
NOTEWORTHY DEVELOPMENTS

Some highlights of the biennium are:

1. An opportunity to prepare and present a forest fire prevention display and a forest fire control equipment demonstration to the Association of State Foresters at their national meeting held in Wisconsin.
2. Excellent progress and near completion of the complete change-over of the radio system to high band and selective call operation.
3. Introduction to and training in objectives and improvements in a new national system of forest fire danger rating.

4. Completion of a new motion picture entitled "Crown Fire."
5. The decision by the U. S. Forest Service to make the only forest fire training device of its kind available in the near future for state use.
6. The establishment of a Youth Conservation Camp in the East Central Area.
7. The acquisition of government excess landing craft to provide a facility for fire suppression on the Apostle Islands which heretofore was not available.
8. The opportunity to participate in Accelerated Work Project programs which resulted in telephone line improvements and facility modernization not possible without such assistance.

FIRES BY CAUSE CLASSES 1963 - 1964



9. The acquisition of many items of government excess property at little cost that ranged from automobiles to tractors and from shop equipment and materials to complete buildings.
10. Completion of Phase 1 of the long range plan and the first draft of Phase 2.
11. The investigation of incendiaryism in District II which resulted in an admission of guilt in court. The incendiary paid a \$200 fine and a \$439 fire suppression charge for the seven fires he had started.

FIRE PREVENTION

Despite all of the effort placed on forest fire prevention, the number of fires occurring during 1963 and 1964 is a marked increase over 1961 and

1962. While part of the increase is a reflection of weather conditions, a good portion must be attributed to increased forest use by increasing



Because most fires result from the actions of people, it is part of the ranger's job to enlist public understanding and cooperation toward an effective forest protection program. Here a group of educators learn about the subject.

numbers of people.

Railroads remain a leading cause of fires although there seems to be some added recognition by the railroads of the problem and their responsibility. Some progress has been made in their efforts to safeguard portions of their rights of way and considerable effort has gone towards trying to find a cure for the spark-throwing propensities of diesel locomotives.

All of the proven fire prevention practices were carried on and in some instances given added impetus. Presentations to groups such as schools,

Boy Scouts, youth camps, service clubs, educational camps, fire departments and many others were continued.

All the facilities of news and special events media were utilized in many ways including special fire prevention issues of newspapers, news stories, editorials, and radio and TV programs. Fire prevention exhibits were prepared for fairs and special events.

The established program of inspection of incinerators, dump grounds, and campsites was continued with good results.

FIRE PREVENTION ACTIVITY

	1963	1964
Contacts with newspapers	1,081	1,104
News releases	1,144	920
Editorials	47	31
Fillers	857	830
Sponsored advertisements	329	451
Other fire prevention copy	269	338
Printed material distributed (pieces)	113,198	90,225
Signs posted—		
Roadside	941	891
Tower	51	52
Dump	192	177
Wayside	624	705
Other	2,083	1,683
Inspections made—		
Dumps	1,654	1,692
RR rights of way	431	230
Locomotives	2,630	2,524
Sawmills	62	17
Camping or picnic areas	999	1,988
Requests for broadcast burn	1,327	1,216
Seasonal burning permits	4,629	3,709
Other operations	35	100
Firebreaks (miles)		
Plowed	49	20
Disced	188	66
Radio station contacts	387	729
Radio fire danger warnings	1,172	1,130
Other radio programs	304	290
TV station contacts		
TV fire danger warnings	12	12

	1963	1964
Other TV programs	3	3
Displays, window or other	97	14
Floats entered in parades	35	39
Attendance	140,450	130,850
Special exhibits displayed	26	18
Attendance	155,500	72,613
Field demonstrations	37	36
Attendance	2,722	3,758
Programs for adult groups	153	167
Attendance	4,809	6,804
Programs for student or children groups	795	532
Attendance	52,723	44,129
Fire prevention contacts		
Office	27,516	25,020
Field	28,650	21,991
Cars tagged	1,833	677
High hazard areas burned off	52	113
Dumps fireproofed	139	186
Furrows plowed along (miles)		
Road	7	15
Railroad	73	12
Number of emergency fire wardens employed	1,350	1,360
Number of burning permits issued	43,922	41,175
Number of arrests for fire law violations	40	33
Number of convictions	40	30
Number of civil cases costs col- lected	813	904
Number of civil cases pending	109	121

ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS

The enforcement of laws for protection of forest lands, and particularly those laws governing use of fire, play a significant part in the forest fire control program.

Anyone who starts a fire and allows it to escape and become a forest fire is liable for the costs of suppression. To determine liability in many instances requires painstaking investigation and expert knowledge of fire characteristics.

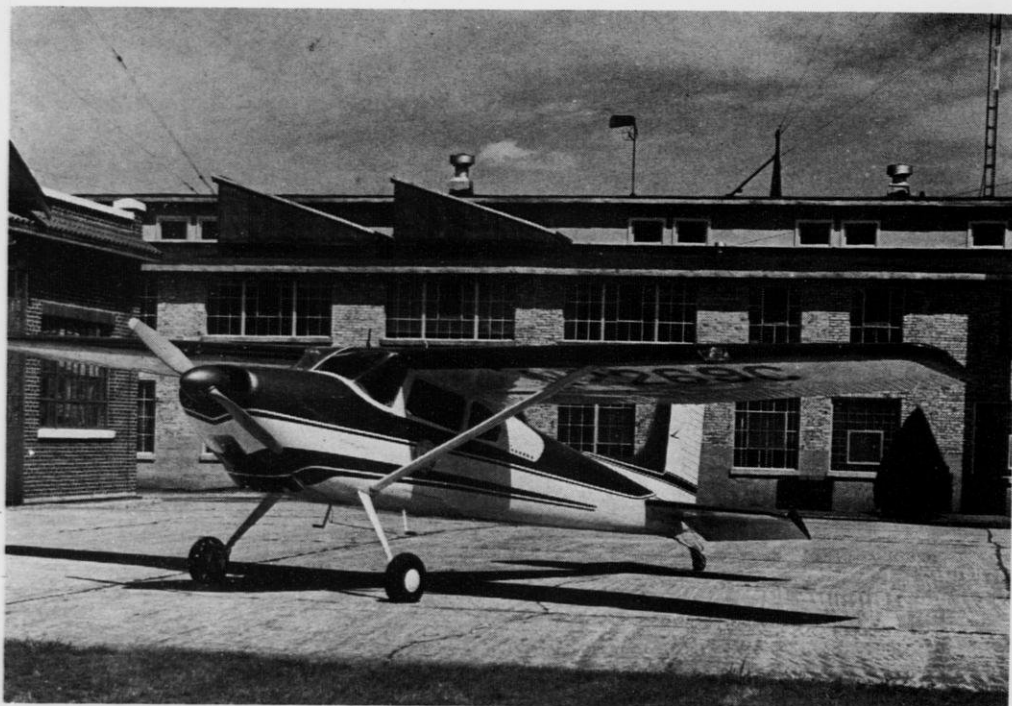
During the biennium over 1,000 fire suppression claims were collected. In some instances civil action is required. In other instances fire law violations result in arrests and court appearances and average about 40 cases a year.

About 50,000 fire permits were issued. All of these were identified and

accounted for. Regulations governing the issuing of burning permits must be frequently changed. Forest fire burning conditions, determined daily, affect the length of the permit period, time of day for burning, and in many instances a field check of the proposed burning area. A continued increase in the number of people desiring to burn, and the high values placed on forest lands and recreational areas requires critical judgment for successful permit regulation.

Protection of lands other than from fire includes checking for trespass, securing conformity to slash disposal requirements, and prevention of indiscriminate cutting and transportation of Christmas trees.

The requirement of filing of cutting notice before cutting forest prod-



This Conservation Department airplane is about as important to our forests as any single machine can be. Aircraft are efficient in fire detection and suppression, in quick transportation of personnel and supplies.

ucts has resulted in a constant increase in the number of operations to inspect. During the biennium about 10,000 cutting notices involving approximately 30,000 descriptions of land were filed. Each of these notices requires a report and in the majority of cases, a field inspection. Any violations of law must be settled and may involve either criminal or civil court action.

The continued high incidence of railroad-caused fires requires the full-time effort of a railroad fire inspector. The number of locomotives inspected was about 5,000, requiring over 300 calls at places of inspection in four states. In addition, constant attention is paid to new measures that might reduce the number of fires. A follow-up on railroad fire suppression accounts is of material help in settling disputed claims.

EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES

The rebuilding of the Forest Protection radio system, started in the last biennium, was nearly complete at the end of the biennium. Major construction features included build-

ing seven radio towers (three of which were 300 feet high), six radio transmitter buildings, approximately 20 miles of radio control lines including about 6 miles of buried cable, and

installation of radio base stations, repeaters, mobile radios and emergency generators.

As a detection improvement, lookout towers were erected at Bennett in Douglas county and Camp 10 in Lincoln county.

Through participation in the Accelerated Public Works program, about 3,000 telephone poles were harvested and 20 miles of telephone line constructed. A conference room was remodeled and toilet facilities improved at the Tomahawk headquarters.

Acquired for forest fire control from government excess property sources were trucks, tractors, shop tools and

materials, and a steel storage building for Wautoma. Also secured were two excess landing craft for use on fires on the Apostle Islands in Lake Superior. Radio towers, emergency generators, and a variety of communications equipment both radio and telephone were obtained.

Important improvements at several ranger stations were connections to municipal water and sewage disposal systems as such services became available. Work was continued on road improvements to key lookout tower and radio and microwave communications sites and to parking areas at ranger stations.

PLANS AND TRAINING

Continuing effort was made to refine existing forest fire suppression plans in addition to current revision of unit fire plans.

During the biennium the first phase of the division's part of the department's long range plan was completed and the preliminary work on the second phase prepared.

As a part of the 10-year comprehensive plan of the county forests, pilot forest fire control plans were prepared to cover the fire problems on county forest lands.

At the end of the biennium, plans had been prepared for work projects for three Youth Conservation Camps in operation and training of the enrollees was carried on.

A motor vehicle driver training program was inaugurated as a department-wide endeavor. Training in operation and maintenance of equipment was continued and all division mechanics attended a department training course each year.

The United States Forest Service provided the opportunity for a limited number of supervisory personnel to participate in national and regional training programs on Fire Generalship, Forest Fire Prevention, Conference Leadership, Fire Organization and Management, and Fleet Management. Considerable experience with a forest fire simulator developed by the U. S. Forest Service was gained by several supervisory people in anticipation of further future availability for divisional training.

In view of the high hazards connected with telephone lines in proximity to electric power lines, a divisional refresher course was held on electrical safety.

All phases of forest fire control training were conducted on a district basis, for groups including students, other department employees, fire departments, industrial crews, and emergency fire wardens in addition to the regular forest protection people.



This landing raft was surplus to the federal government, but is useful to the state. It will land men and equipment on the Apostle Islands of Lake Superior in the event of fire there.

A new national forest fire danger rating system designed by the U. S. Forest Service to supplant regional methods was inaugurated. All rangers were trained in the operation and correlation of the new system with the older Lake States fire danger rating methods.

Prescribed burning procedures were evaluated and revised to standardize and simplify operations and to con-

form with new Conservation Commission policy. All rangers worked on the procedural changes and were trained in the goals of the policy and application of the procedures.

A divisional training meeting was held for all rangers where statewide problems such as budgeting were explained and programs and problems were evaluated and directed.

COOPERATION

Cooperation extended to the division by other department divisions, other agencies both public and private, and the general public, is an important factor toward successful accomplishment of objectives in forest fire control. The appreciation of the division is best expressed in terms of cooperation extended whenever possible. License sales continue to be an important and time-consuming duty.

Examples of other cooperative efforts follow.

Law Enforcement: Assist conservation wardens in game law enforcement on request; register and tag archery-killed deer; investigate and report complaints; provide some servicing of state cars; issue wild rice licenses; pick up car-killed deer, and handle inquiries for information concerning fish and game regulations.

Game Management: Handle or assist in prescribed burning operations including planning and site preparation; participate in game surveys, assist in operation of deer registration stations; assist in habitat destruction and restoration reports; provide in-

formation on game management plans and programs; and assist on maintenance of recreation areas.

Fish Management: Help plant fish; assist in building of brush shelters; work on stream bank fencing projects; and loan specialized equipment units.



The trunk-tank unit shown here is among many items the Conservation Department has acquired from the federal government, and converted to forest protection equipment at very reasonable cost.

Forest Management: Assist with tree distribution program; assist on forest pest reporting; help with equipment repairs; work with county foresters on county forest comprehensive plan; assist in planning and construction of firebreaks on county forests; assist in handling requests for information on timber sales, tree planting stock availability and recreational area programs.

Parks and Recreation: Sell park stickers and help operate campgrounds; train personnel in fire protection; inspect equipment, arrange

for loans of specialized equipment; provide communications facilities; and assist in special surveys.

Non-Department: Assist fire departments in training for wildland fires; help federal agencies in fire detection and suppression; provide special weather records and record and report ground water level observations; train monitors and report radiological fallout data on request; work with county and state enforcement agencies on safety, rescue and investigations; improvements to school forests; plan and assist in research on blue-

berry culture; help Civil Air Patrol search coordination; and provide record data for numerous requests.

Requests for assistance come in some strange forms. A few of the rather unusual are:

1. Requests for snowfall records for agency attempting to justify purchase of a snow blower.
2. Haul water for a forestry demonstration.
3. Provide the Air Force with local maps for a graveside fly-by.
4. Pump water to replenish a stranded diesel locomotive.
5. Temperature records to fuel suppliers.
6. Weather outlook to plan out-of-doors activities.
7. Rainfall records for a drought relief application.
8. Water down race tracks at county fairs.
9. Provide boat and life preservers for Highway Commission engineers.

The days of the cutover being long gone, our new forests now have the potential to boost economic growth. Results will be minimal where man works at cross-purposes with nature. They can be gratifying to the degree that we understand and team with nature for our benefit—in short, practice forestry.

Forest Management

This division provides technical forestry advice and assistance to counties in the management of county forests, to private woodland owners and wood-using industries, and to other divisions of the Conservation Department. Assistance is given to other state agencies in the management of publicly owned forest land.

Assistance provided includes the inventory of forests and preparation of long-range plans for management. Planning guidance and field supervision are given in the establishment of forest plantations and in the conduct of cultural cuttings in plantations and natural stands. Foresters select and mark mature timber for harvest and

provide guidance in the marketing and utilization of forest products. The Division is also responsible for the prevention and control of forest pest infestations, for the administration of the forest tax laws and for maintenance of records for all department-owned lands.

Consolidation of forest management activities within the Conservation Department took place on April 1, 1964. At that time administration of the five northern state forests, the Coulee Experimental Forest and the state nurseries was transferred from the former Forests and Parks division to the Forest Management division.

PRIVATE FORESTRY

The purpose of the private forestry assistance program is to bring the 9,000,000 acres of small privately owned forest lands in the State under better forest management in order to help supply the needs of the landowners themselves, the wood-using industries and the general public. Fully 60 per cent of the forest land in Wisconsin is in the small private

classification.

Under this program professional forestry advice is given to landowners and industries who request assistance. At the end of the biennium 1,407 requests for forestry assistance had not yet been serviced. There were 51 foresters giving either full-time or part-time service to private landowners.



WCD foresters gave harvesting and marketing assistance to landowners on 43 million board feet of timber valued at \$1,275,000 in two years. Sound conservation principles guided this harvest.

Foresters assigned to the private forestry program also carry on the field administration of the Federal Agricultural Conservation Program forestry cost-sharing practices, the Farmers Home Administration forestry loan program and the State's forest taxation laws as they apply to private forest lands.

The private woodland program, while giving assistance to forest landowners and the wood-using industry, benefits the public in various ways:

1. It tends to increase landowner income, thereby tending to reduce

chronic low-income areas and the associated costly welfare programs that are supported by counties, the State and the federal government.

2. Well-managed private forest lands that produce economic returns are not likely to be converted to other uses that may be harmful to the quantity or quality of water produced in our watersheds.

3. Productive private woodlands add stability to wood-using industries with their attendant employment of large numbers of people. The wealth thus created is felt by not only the employees but by the butcher, baker,

grocer and others connected with service industries.

4. Well-tended woods and forests enhance the beauty of our state and

are an esthetic benefit to city people and tourists who are spending increasingly greater amounts of time in rural Wisconsin.



Private landowners made improvement cuttings on 11,000 acres of land on the basis of the department's recommendations. This involves removal of crowded, diseased, or deformed trees so that remaining good trees can grow faster.

PRIVATE FORESTRY ASSISTANCE

Item	1960-62	1962-64
1. Requests for assistance	15,940	17,052
2. Owners given assistance—number	15,481	16,206
Woodland involved—acres	293,549	321,764
Timber marked—board feet	23,124,100	31,748,300
Timber marked—cords	41,693	66,823
Timber marked—acres	27,719	34,002
3. Timber inventoried for management plans—acres	35,681	51,737
4. Woodlands with improved practices—number	9,727	9,655
Commercial timber cut—acres	17,860	20,408
Forest improvement cut—acres	10,776	11,007
Land planted—acres	30,563	32,459
Woodland protected—fire, pests, grazing—acres	145,352	127,292
Area pruned—acres	1,345	1,308
Woodland improved for wildlife—acres	3,917	5,630
5. Products harvested under improved management	16,527,100	20,139,900
Sawlog, veneer, etc.—board feet	38,414	45,172
Cords	35,726,600	42,709,900
Total—converted to board feet	4,922,000	3,003,600
6. Products harvested, marketing assistance only—bd. ft.	40,648,600	45,713,500
7. Total products harvested—board feet	\$ 680,868	\$ 830,738
8. Stumpage returns to owners—estimated	\$1,116,001	\$1,275,828
Gross returns to owners—estimated	647	900
9. Forest products operators advised		

COUNTY FORESTS

Of special significance during the biennium was the passage of the new County Forest Law which added permanency to the 2,216,511-acre county forest program. Operating in 27 central and northern counties, this is the largest publicly owned forest in the state and the largest county forest program in the country.

The new law followed a detailed study and the subsequent recommendations of a special Governor's committee providing for a permanent program. Under the old law, annual general fund payments to the townships in lieu of taxes were 10 cents per acre. This is now increased to 15 cents per acre. Timber sale receipts, formerly shared 50-50 with the state, now are shared 80-20 with the counties retaining 80 per cent of the

revenue based on actual sales value.

Greater emphasis on multiple use was incorporated into the new law. In addition to providing for increased multiple use on the regular county forest areas, the new law also provides a program for other scattered county-owned lands that are not suitable for timber production. These will be developed and managed for uses other than the growing of timber products such as hunting, fishing and other outdoor pursuits.

Other provisions of the new law call for intensified forest management and long-range planning for the county forests and a stronger and closer partnership arrangement between the counties and the State Conservation Department.



Much of the future cut of pulpwood will come from thinning of plantations such as this.

Timber Sales

Income from the sale of timber stumpage reached an all-time high of \$1,141,266.16 from 1,435 completed sales. This is about \$200,000 more than was received during the previous two-year period. The total volume of wood harvested from these completed sales was 6,797,940 board feet of sawlogs, 274,209 cords of pulpwood and 128,579 pieces of Christmas trees, posts and poles.

A very marked and pleasing note was the increase in the volume of wood cut from existing plantations. These partial cuttings or thinnings, planned for 5-10-year intervals, are designed to increase the rate of growth and quality of the remaining stand while at the same time utilizing wood that might be lost through the natural process of elimination.

Although the timber harvest during the biennium reached an all-time high in sales revenue, only 54 per cent of the allowable cut volume was cut. Most of the wood that was not harvested was of lower valued species or somewhat remote from markets.

Stumpage Appraisal

An appraisal system, required under the new law, was developed during the biennium so that more realistic values could be established on timber stumpage offered for sale.

The appraisal system is aimed at establishing a true value to timber stumpage but yet provide a fair margin of profit to the timber operator.

Forest Planting

Tree planting increased from 4,041 acres during the previous biennium

to 5,515 acres — a 37 per cent increase — due in part to the use of funds from the Accelerated Public Works Program. The total area planted to date is 113,293 acres. Several counties now own brushland tree planters and are converting lands occupied by a low value species to pine and spruce.

Cultural and Road Work

Timber stand improvement was accomplished on 7,059 acres — a 25% increase over the previous biennial period. Much of this increase is due to the use of selective herbicides applied aeriially to eliminate undesirable hardwoods and at a much reduced cost per acre over hand methods.

A total of 81.9 miles of new road was constructed, a part of which was accomplished with funds furnished through the Accelerated Public Works program. County forests to date have utilized \$171,574 of APW funds for road construction and other forestry projects.

Recreation Development

Added emphasis was placed on recreational development and planning on the county forests. Since passage of the Outdoor Recreational Act Program with its 50-50 cost-sharing provision, 11 counties have used ORAP funds. As of July 1, 1964, 11 recreational sites have been developed, using \$33,930.40 of state ORAP funds matched with at least an equal amount from county forestry funds. In addition, 21 counties have requested recreational planning assistance and to date comprehensive recreational plans have been prepared for 10 counties.

SUMMARY OF TIMBER SALES ON COUNTY FORESTS

July 1, 1962 - June 30, 1964

County	No. Sales Comp.	Products and Volumes Cut											Cord Equiv.	Total Sales Value
		Logs - MBF		Pulpwood and Misc. Bolts - Cords						Piece Products				
		Conif.	Hdws.	Pine	Spruce	Balsam	Other Conif.	Aspen	Other Hdws.	Posts	Poles	Xmas Trees		
Ashland.....	25	1.95	493.67	3	181	1,354	383	1,440	35	26			4,387	\$ 37,527.62
Barron.....	7	8.20			29	16	227	907					1,195	2,900.88
Bayfield.....	94	55.71	467.43	5,854	236	414	1,679	10,574	1,187	683			21,097	82,772.29
Burnett.....	73	43.31	32.02	9,475			70	2,426	37	988			12,173	77,447.98
Chippewa.....	37	91.06	129.54			6		4,197	537	2,765	5	200	5,211	17,952.02
Clark.....	64	37.61	111.10	518				4,177	335	527	43	7,619	5,376	18,455.34
Douglas.....	143	24.50	31.54	2,253	18	335	7	14,611	1,157	24,398		3,585	18,755	48,554.26
Eau Claire.....	26	20.50	99.68	2,064			55	402	46			2,337	2,818	19,943.77
Florence.....	19	18.69	11.19	307	333	495	16	5,872	210		10	85	7,293	19,121.60
Forest.....	18	1.83	76.88		24	86	14	6,433	154				6,863	20,741.89
Iron.....	78	7.51	1,248.66		298	3,144	1,322	4,460	895			1,982	12,643	76,107.38
Jackson.....	137	39.09	12.47	10,317			437	2,834	1,752				15,442	87,929.55
Juneau.....	11			612				560	889				2,061	6,768.89
Langlade.....	38	15.45	583.86	607	32	495	107	8,826	951	1,425		863	12,235	56,399.65
Lincoln.....	73	79.77	81.35	898	227	1,152	349	13,830	2,951	2,219		10	19,752	52,865.78
Marquette.....	101	282.25	241.96	7,874	1,489	4,360	1,701	26,472	2,283	40,893	32	615	45,632	174,871.07
Monroe.....	2			84				103				134	188	504.40
Oconto.....	36	121.62	9.76	785	173	177	178	8,489	1,623	17,052	92		11,867	39,861.56
Oneida.....	46	111.46	171.71	175	242	625	491	13,188	3,881	480			19,174	53,393.09
Polk.....	None													
Price.....	104	51.45	292.64	65	225	1,268	1,127	19,431	5,409			102	28,214	75,361.74
Rusk.....	43	56.06	297.58		25	167		3,833	576	587			5,314	17,216.43
Sawyer.....	59	124.44	525.62	115	55	6	318	2,750	85	7,547	2,197	3,561	4,953	25,176.96
Taylor.....	12	.41	24.05	10		32	55	2,205	634	160			2,987	7,554.81
Vilas.....	None													
Washburn.....	175	7.43	136.13	10,637	369	151	1,355	6,043	407	130	85	4,542	19,282	106,759.64
Wood.....	14	13.32	505.44	284				3,045					4,367	15,077.56
Total.....	1,435	1,213.62	5,584.32	52,937	3,956	14,283	9,891	167,108	26,034	99,880	2,464	26,235	289,281	\$1,141,266.16

SUMMARY OF WORK PROJECTS ON COUNTY FORESTS

July 1, 1962 - June 30, 1964

County	Forest Stand Improvements (acres)			Insect, Disease Control (acres)			Surveying (miles)			Road Construction (miles)			Firebreak Construction (miles) Total to Date
	Prior	This Period	Total	Prior	This Period	Total	Prior	This Period	Total	Prior	This Period	Total	
Ashland	52		52	40		40	181.0		181.0	24.3	5.8	30.1	
Barron	68		68										0.7
Bayfield	3,137	174	3,311	15,000	5,000	20,000	470.0	8.5	478.5	27.0	4.0	31.0	43.8
Burnett	3,768		3,768	7,380		7,380	66.0		66.0	31.0		31.0	42.0
Chippewa	166	16	182	344	120	464	2.0		2.0	6.5	1.6	8.1	
Clark	492	38	530	57	25	82	600.0		600.0	12.0		12.0	26.5
Douglas	1,160	231	1,391	4,630	385	5,015	418.0	2.0	420.0	44.5	13.5	58.0	20.0
Eau Claire	242	148	390	496		496	2.5		2.5	.5	1.6	2.1	3.0
Florence	382	80	462	4,276		4,276	174.5		174.5	3.1		3.1	16.0
Forest	165	88	253	19		19					2.0	2.0	
Iron	1,265	1,753	3,018	450		450	1,125.0		1,125.0	63.0	6.2	69.2	20.0
Jackson	2,269	616	2,885	2,762	32	2,794	399.5		399.5	3.0		3.0	10.25
Juneau	507	62	569	20		20	48.0		48.0	5.0		5.0	25.0
Langlade	1,470	15	1,485	2,472		2,472	413.0	2.0	415.0				
Lincoln	719	132	851	238		238	244.0		244.0	41.1	0.3	41.4	
Marinette	8,956	2,062	11,018	13,177	661	13,838	950.5	29.0	979.5	48.8	7.2	56.0	115.2
Monroe	136	35	171										6.0
Oconto	3,797	296	4,093	12,300		12,300	147.0	1.5	148.5	64.0	4.0	68.0	35.2
Oneida	1,507	57	1,564	703		703		25.0	25.0	33.6	9.3	42.9	
Polk	33		33	1,640		1,640							
Price	624	77	701	2,010		2,010	362.5		362.5	25.8	14.9	40.7	
Rusk	6,286	20	6,306	20		20	256.0		256.0	30.7	1.0	31.7	
Sawyer	5,552	439	5,991	34,046	1,770	35,816	141.0		141.0	41.2	2.6	43.8	
Taylor	114		114	425		425	50.5		50.5	13.2	4.2	17.4	4.0
Vilas	163		163	2,212		2,212	25.0		25.0	15.0		15.0	32.0
Washburn	3,051	577	3,628	1,525		1,525	285.0		285.0	21.0	2.2	23.2	14.0
Wood	553	143	696	1,495		1,495	32.0		32.0	7.5	1.5	9.0	10.5
Total	46,634	7,059	53,693	107,737	7,993	115,730	6,393.0	66.0	6,461.0	561.8	81.9	643.7	424.15

**SUMMARY OF TREE PLANTING
ON COUNTY FORESTS**

July 1, 1962, to June 30, 1964

New Planting - Acres			
County	Prior to This Period	This Period	Total
Ashland	557	58	615
Barron	182	5	187
Bayfield	10,099	310	10,409
Burnett	5,996°	1,057	7,053
Chippewa	455°	46	501
Clark	7,869	546	8,415
Douglas	7,866	339	8,205
Eau Claire	3,373	382	3,755
Florence	2,419°	75	2,494
Forest	500	.....	500
Iron	4,398	380	4,778
Jackson	8,482°	408	8,890
Juneau	4,613	44	4,657

Langlade	4,888	.....	4,888
Lincoln	2,282°	53	2,335
Marinette	15,617°	650	16,267
Monroe	434	40	474
Oconto	7,268	.....	7,268
Oneida	1,761°	53	1,814
Polk	831	30	861
Price	1,512°	308	1,820
Rusk	1,188	35	1,223
Sawyer	4,407	115	4,522
Taylor	430	12	442
Vilas	2,999	.....	2,999
Washburn	2,454°	448	2,902
Wood	4,898	121	5,019
Total	107,778	5,515	113,293

°Deductions and corrections from previous totals due to failure or sale of plantations.

NORTHERN STATE FORESTS

The primary reason for establishing these forests was for the growing of recurring forest crops. Scenic values, outdoor recreation, public hunting and stabilized stream flow were acknowledged extra benefits. To satisfy these objectives, the five northern state forests are being managed under the multiple use principle. During the biennium, demands have increased for all products of the forest.

Land Acquisition

There was an increase in the total acreage of land acquired on these properties during this biennium as compared to the previous biennium. The cost of land purchased during this biennium was much higher on a per acre basis which reflects acquisition of heavily timbered Land Commission lands on the Flambeau River State Forest and lands with high frontage value on the Brule River State Forest. Several key parcels of land were purchased on these properties under the Outdoor Recreation Act Program.

Cultural Work

More intensive management of the

northern forests is reflected somewhat by the increase in timber stand improvement in young stands of timber. Nearly three times more cultural work was accomplished in this biennium than in the previous biennium. Although much of this work is performed by prison and youth camp crews, use of herbicides, aircraft and mist blowers has contributed greatly to the increase.

Highways

Highway projects on the American Legion State Forest included 1.2 miles at the Buffalo Lake redevelopment and 5.72 miles on the Stone Lake road. Bituminous surfacing projects were carried out at Clear Lake in conjunction with the campground, picnic ground and boat landing redevelopment.

The entrance road and parking area at the Perry Creek picnic ground on the Black River State Forest was surfaced.

Forest road fund projects were associated with the following recreational developments on the Northern

Highland State Forest: Sandy Beach Campground, South Trout Lake Campground, Big Lake boat landing, Laura Lake boat landing, Ballard and Irving Lakes boat landings, Gresham and East Star Lakes boat landings and Nichols Lake picnic area.

Forest Protection

Pocket gophers presented a serious threat to young forest plantations on the Black River State Forest which required control measures on 260 acres. A blister rust control program was initiated on the Black River State Forest and eradication of gooseberries and currants was completed on 3,705 acres of the American Legion and Flambeau River State Forests. Insect control work was found necessary on 423 acres for control of the pine tussock moth on the Brule River State Forest.

Recreation Development

Demands for camping facilities continued to increase. In order to meet the demands, 214 new camping units were added on the northern forests in seven campgrounds. Redevelopment work on several existing campgrounds was carried out to provide better facilities and to facilitate maintenance.

Forest Planting

Tree planting was stepped up on all northern forests during this biennium under the Title IV federal assistance program. Approximately 2,697 acres of previously nonproductive forest land were planted and 83 acres of plantation failures were replanted.

Sale of Forest Products

The volume of timber sold during the biennium increased by more than 5,000 cords over the previous biennium. This was due in part to the

necessity of carrying out timber salvage operations on the Black River State Forest resulting from snow damage. Market conditions fluctuated widely during this period with a strong market for pulpwood early in the biennium which fell off sharply during the latter part of the biennium. Several potential pulpwood sales remain unsold at this time.

Income Apportioned to Towns and Counties

During the first fiscal year of the biennium, payments were made by the state to the counties on the basis of state forest acreage as of June 30, 1963, in accordance with Section 25.30 of the Wisconsin Statutes. During the 1963 fiscal year this amounted to \$39,315.86.

Section 70.113 of the Wisconsin Statutes, Chapter 400, Laws of 1963, provides for a state aid payment to the towns of 30¢ per acre in lieu of real estate taxes on lands owned by the Wisconsin Conservation Department. The 1964 fiscal year payments amounted to \$103,239.29.

Miscellaneous Activities

Plans for new timber management plans based on the compartment system were formulated. Accelerated Public Works projects included a new storage building at Trout Lake, a shop and garage at Brule and a garage on the Flambeau River State Forest.

One hundred twenty-three miles of surveying was done and 279 monuments established.

Seasonal maintenance was carried out at 28 campgrounds containing 855 campsites, 146 canoe campsites and 14 picnic areas.

Several buildings surplus to department needs were sold and removed from state forest lands.

CULTURAL WORK IN NORTHERN STATE FORESTS

July 1, 1962 - June 30, 1964

Forest	Type of Work - Acres			Total
	Pruning	Thinning	Release	
American Legion	106	7.5	954	1,067.5
Black River	206	54	748	1,008.0
Brule River	33	284	973	1,290.0
Flambeau River	104	1,944	65	2,113.0
Northern Highland	76	—	410	486.0
Total	525	2,289.5	3,150	5,964.5

NORTHERN STATE FOREST LAND ACQUISITION AND OWNERSHIP

Forest	Acres	Cost	Total
	Purchased (July 1, 1962 - June 30, 1964)		Acreage (June 30, 1964)
American Legion	1,271.30	\$ 50,154.09	42,043.66
Black River	664.35	25,364.70	63,288.93
Brule River	2,377.05	246,981.36	28,796.03
Coulee Experimental	106.89	9,100.00	2,942.54
Flambeau River	2,499.77	347,074.07	78,412.87
Northern Highland	973.77	37,040.00	131,589.49
Total	7,893.13	\$715,714.22	347,073.52

PLANTING ON NORTHERN STATE FORESTS

July 1, 1962 - June 30, 1964

Forest	No. Trees	Acres Planted	
		New Planting	Replanting
American Legion	370,650	387	7
Black River	487,476	578	—
Brule River	516,200	646	76
Flambeau River	393,283	428	—
Northern Highland	611,200	658	—
Total	2,378,809	2,697	83

NORTHERN FOREST INCOME

Source	1962-63	1963-64	Total
Camping Fees	\$ 35,720.05	\$ 43,151.80	\$ 78,871.85
Park Sticker	13,330.00	14,853.00	28,183.00
Timber Sales	156,887.95	147,561.50	304,449.45
Sale of Buildings	10,028.76	7,543.08	17,571.84
Miscellaneous*	2,913.70	6,174.76	9,088.46
Total	\$218,880.46	\$219,284.14	\$438,164.60

*Includes rentals, concession fees, sale of moss, hay, gravel, etc.

SUMMARY OF FOREST PRODUCTS SOLD

July 1, 1962 - June 30, 1964

Forest	Cords	Board Feet	Stumpage Receipts
American Legion	16,713.52	402,442	\$ 52,543.08
Black River	19,699.89	54,840	117,400.98
Brule River	4,368.53	181,895	13,114.30
Flambeau River	2,375.00	681,950	37,176.95
Northern Highland	27,686.28	843,460	84,214.45
Total	70,843.22	2,164,587	\$304,449.45

APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES OF REVENUE FROM SALE OF WOOD PRODUCTS CUT ON STATE FOREST LANDS

The following apportionment is made on the basis of state forest acreage as of June 30, 1963

<i>Forest, County and Town</i>		<i>Town Acreage</i>	<i>County Acreage</i>	<i>Percent of County to Forest Total</i>	<i>Total Revenue by Forest</i>	<i>25% Due Counties</i>
AMERICAN LEGION Oneida	Lake Tomahawk	8,970.47	40,443.46	100	\$25,408.57	\$ 6,352.14
	Newbold	11,656.50				
	Sugar Camp	8,105.32				
	Woodruff	11,711.17				
BLACK RIVER FOREST Jackson	Adams	600.88	62,804.33	100	64,364.95	16,091.24
	Brockway	3,695.33				
	Knapp	44.00				
	Komensky	18,722.99				
	Manchester	229.28				
	Millston	39,511.85				
BRULE RIVER Douglas	Bennett	1,275.59	27,516.19	100	6,639.26	1,659.82
	Brule	7,732.84				
	Cloverland	1,049.02				
	Highland	10,372.78				
	Solon Springs	5,098.27				
	Wascott	1,987.69				

OFFICE OF THE STATE TREASURER
 STATE OF WISCONSIN
 DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

<i>Forest, County and Town</i>		<i>Town Acreage</i>	<i>County Acreage</i>	<i>Percent of County to Forest Total</i>	<i>Total Revenue by Forest</i>	<i>25% Due Counties</i>
FLAMBEAU RIVER						
Price	Flambeau	1,845.92	7,960.59	10.414		\$ 465.53
	Lake	6,114.67				
Rusk	Cedar Rapids	5,246.21	9,568.32	12.517		559.54
	South Fork	4,322.11				
Sawyer	Draper	11,940.52	58,914.46	77.069		3,445.19
	Winter	46,973.94				
			76,443.37		\$17,881.06	\$ 4,470.26
NORTHERN HIGHLAND						
Iron	Mercer	7,553.33	12,963.60	10.008		\$ 1,075.10
	Sherman	5,410.27				
Vilas	Arbor Vitae	25,831.74	116,565.92	89.992		\$ 9,667.30
	Boulder Junction	35,374.36				
	Land-O-Lakes	6,336.16				
	Manitowish Waters	4,788.41				
	Plum Lake	32,410.92				
	Presque Isle	5,805.30				
	St. Germain	4,070.30				
	Winchester	1,948.73				
			129,529.52		\$42,969.59	\$10,742.40
GRAND TOTAL						\$39,315.86

CAMPER DAYS - NORTHERN STATE FORESTS
1963 and 1964 Calendar Years

Forest	1963	1964	Total
American Legion	39,056	45,160	84,216
Black River	8,499	7,906	16,405
Brule River	5,188	5,548	10,736
Flambeau River	3,187	3,104	6,291
Northern Highland	92,443	92,783	185,226
Total	148,373	154,501	302,874

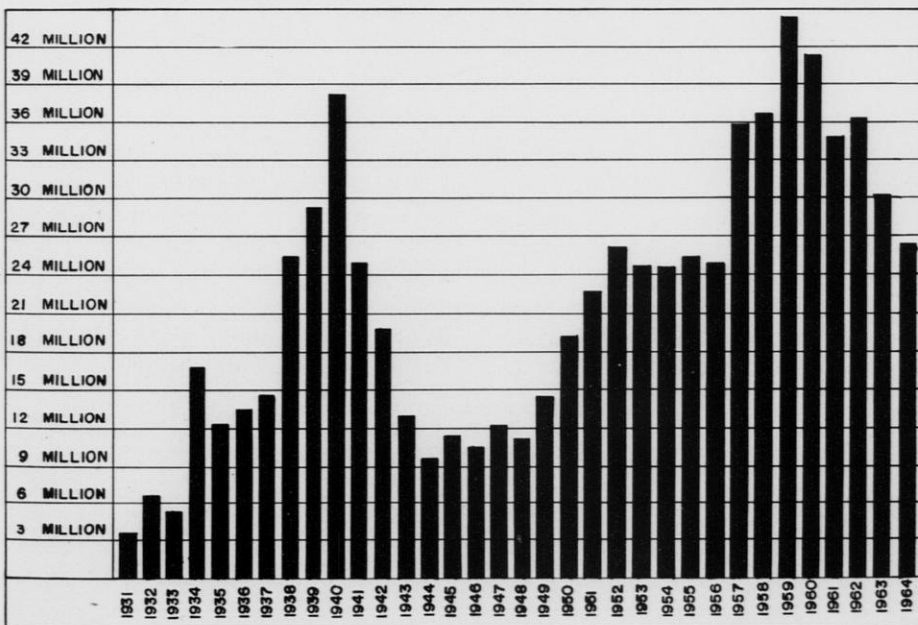
STATE NURSERIES

Tree distribution for the department nurseries during the biennium amounted to 56,218,000 trees. This was a reduction from the previous period.

There appears to be a decline in tree planting from the high point in 1959. This decrease is due largely to termination of the Soil Bank Program, difficulty in finding easy planting

sites, higher land costs and competition from irrigated crops. During the two-year period the Trout Lake and Gordon nurseries were closed. The remaining four nurseries at Hayward, Rhinelander, Wisconsin Rapids and Boscobel are well located for production and distribution purposes and their operational facilities are well suited and coordinated for the current production program.

DISTRIBUTION BY STATE NURSERIES 1931—1964

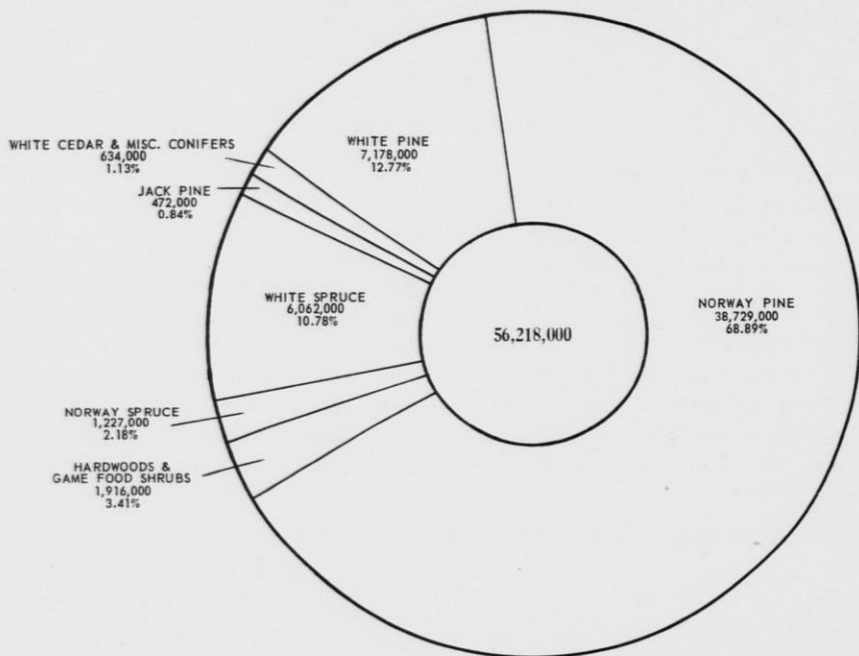


Annual distribution from 1913 to 1930 was less than three million trees.

The Boscobel Nursery produced and distributed 1,916,000 game food trees and shrubs. This, too, is somewhat less than the preceding two years.

A cooperative research project with the University of Wisconsin, set up in the last biennium, was successfully completed with the result that the

FIELD PLANTING BY SPECIES



serious cylindrocladium root rot is now being controlled with the use of soil fumigants and fungicides.

A modern, extensive cold storage building was constructed at the Hayward Nursery. This improvement gives the Hayward Nursery a much-needed facility for more efficient carrying, storing and handling of trees dur-

ing the digging and shipping operations.

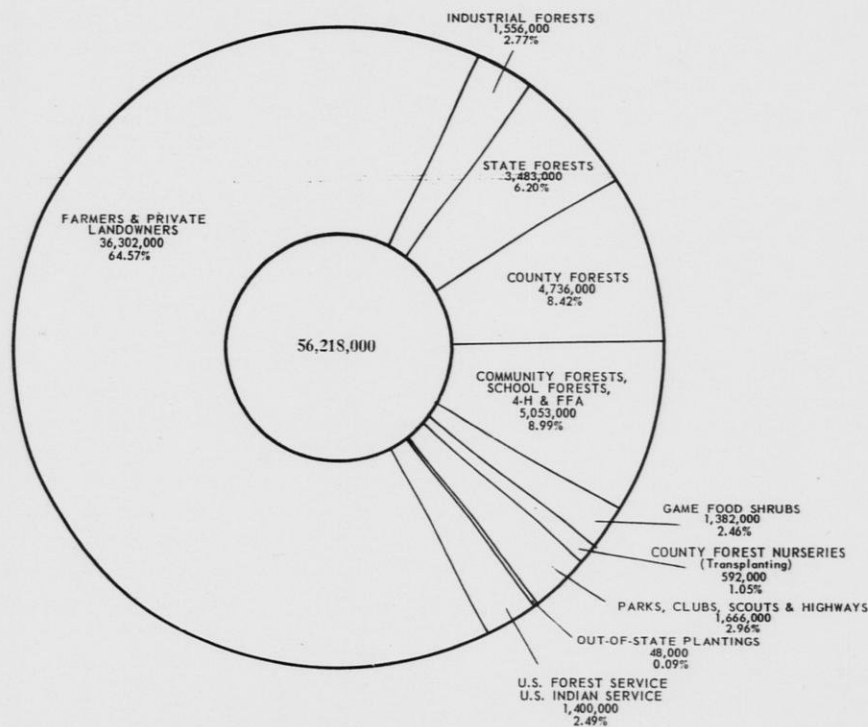
Tree digging and lifting equipment at all nurseries were converted for both vertical and horizontal root pruning.

Seed supplies in storage were sufficient and no cones were purchased during the two-year period.

ACTUAL NURSERY PRODUCTION—1963-1964
All Nurseries—State and County

Nursery	Total Shipments	Plus Trees Shipped to Other Nur.	Minus Trees Recd. From Other Nur.	Actual Nursery Production
Griffith State	17,930,630	2,059,945	5,577,550	14,413,025
Trout Lake State	868,675	286,000	17,000	1,137,675
Gordon State	2,038,025	499,600	481,800	2,055,825
Hayward State	13,949,370	1,556,200	2,522,100	12,983,470
Hugo Sauer State	8,185,230	602,675	1,597,850	7,190,055
Boscobel State	12,478,175	6,020,600	903,720	17,595,055
Clark County Transplant	314,119	75,000	.....	389,119
Marinette Co. Transplant	454,060	.....	.....	454,060
Total	56,218,284	11,100,020	11,100,020	56,218,284

FIELD PLANTING OF TREES BY PLANTING AGENCIES



STATE NURSERY TREE DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTY
All Nurseries—State, County and Federal—1963 and 1964

County	State Forests	County Forests	*Extension	**Private	#General	Total	No. of Orders
Adams			70,325	2,019,250	6,500	2,096,075	289
Ashland		55,000	33,600	218,250	1,500	308,350	50
Barron		9,000	127,675	179,100	12,550	328,325	116
Bayfield		269,330	33,225	239,350	28,500	570,405	92
Brown			77,500	140,180	26,300	243,980	104
Buffalo			72,000	855,800	2,800	930,600	194
Burnett		1,019,000	47,650	794,450	43,000	1,904,100	191
Calumet			21,575	26,550	2,125	50,250	41
Chippewa		43,000	140,275	298,250	67,500	549,025	209
Clark		270,000	131,200	260,000	22,000	683,200	107
Columbia			113,800	786,050	30,900	930,750	254
Crawford			51,175	74,200	1,700	127,075	69
Dane			77,375	385,675	59,950	523,000	231
Dodge			27,300	43,450	4,300	75,050	126
Door			45,575	270,725	8,000	324,300	81
Douglas	335,650	323,900	58,775	762,450	40,350	1,521,125	116
Dunn			63,800	1,508,700	21,000	1,593,500	277
Eau Claire		205,000	107,350	713,940	90,500	1,116,790	249
Florence		70,000	15,375	145,000		230,375	35
Fond du Lac	161,297		29,375	97,200	17,000	304,872	62
Forest			24,050	166,500	4,000	194,550	32
Grant			51,600	213,575	6,650	271,825	141
Green			52,500	182,800	28,500	263,800	62

County	State Forests	County Forests	*Extension	**Private	#General	Total	No. of Orders
Green Lake			45,625	188,400	3,000	237,025	103
Iowa			70,825	454,350	4,500	529,675	140
Iron		101,000	22,950	58,000	8,000	189,950	32
Jackson	447,476	400,000	71,025	1,142,500	5,000	2,066,001	191
Jefferson	89,000		63,600	253,150	6,700	412,450	159
Juneau		48,000	94,400	1,514,650	3,500	1,660,550	253
Kenosha			45,875	108,000	17,000	170,875	64
Kewaunee			55,000	37,600	2,500	95,100	48
La Crosse	6,200		100,950	487,700	32,275	627,125	130
Lafayette			22,375	72,050	7,600	102,025	53
Langlade			63,850	184,000	15,000	262,850	50
Lincoln		50,000	88,500	635,800	11,000	785,300	123
Manitowoc			111,850	338,075	18,700	468,625	157
Marathon			179,275	984,600	33,500	1,197,375	230
Marinette		19,055	105,000	1,512,475	13,000	1,649,530	318
Marquette			73,450	1,062,500	23,500	1,159,450	228
Menominee				197,000		197,000	3
Milwaukee			5,625	9,500	3,500	18,625	19
Monroe		40,000	132,400	1,184,500	26,500	1,383,400	212
Oconto			90,475	466,050	4,000	560,525	124
Oneida	370,650	55,000	31,125	938,725	24,275	1,419,775	152
Outagamie			64,200	114,550	13,000	191,750	74
Ozaukee			11,750	107,550	1,000	120,300	62
Pepin			77,600	430,050		507,650	78
Pierce			71,500	370,750	25,000	467,250	153
Polk		31,250	125,050	457,075	41,500	654,875	240
Portage			137,400	1,237,200	64,800	1,439,400	242
Price		200,000	54,500	438,250	11,000	703,750	129
Racine			15,225	120,300	5,250	140,775	68
Richland			99,625	224,850	22,300	346,775	113
Rock			63,575	230,100	28,000	321,675	142
Rusk		36,000	95,775	396,850	4,000	532,625	128
Sauk			108,775	693,825	6,350	808,950	226
Sawyer	237,025	107,000	25,700	606,475	9,000	985,200	174
Shawano			140,250	314,250	12,000	466,500	141
Sheboygan	476,834		44,050	173,140	7,000	701,024	138
St. Croix			89,500	1,525,000	42,000	1,656,500	336
Taylor		11,000	78,050	333,450	62,500	485,000	116
Trempealeau			126,675	2,044,950	4,500	2,176,125	346
Vernon			81,550	258,000	9,500	349,050	116
Vilas	443,900		18,000	307,850	44,500	814,250	130
Walworth	415,000		48,025	437,050	57,250	957,325	159
Washburn		485,500	45,750	878,400	20,000	1,429,650	112
Washington	127,228		51,125	318,600	10,700	507,653	138
Waukesha	373,000		67,900	397,725	87,000	925,625	204
Waupaca			118,500	850,250	19,900	988,650	275
Waushara			104,200	1,753,050	220,000	2,077,250	333
Winnebago			22,625	59,700	13,100	95,425	53
Wood		120,000	119,000	566,000	37,000	842,000	114
Sub-Total	3,483,260	3,968,035	5,053,125	37,856,310	1,666,825	52,027,555	10,457
Miscellaneous						2,808,979	16
***Game Food						1,381,750	558
Grand Total	3,483,260	3,968,035	5,053,125	37,856,310	1,666,825	56,218,284	11,031

*Extension—Stock distributed through the State Extension Forester, the State Club Leader, the Agricultural Instructors and the County Agricultural Agents. This column includes Community Forests.

**Private—Individuals purchasing under the Tree Application and Agreement form.

#General—Public hunting grounds, parks, clubs, institutions, highway plantings, etc.

***Game Foods—Deciduous shrubs and vines distributed from the Boscobel State Nursery.

Miscellaneous—Includes stock to other states, U. S. Forest Service and county transplant nurseries.

FOREST PEST SURVEY AND CONTROL

Forest Entomology

Forest insects were a threat to timber in several areas during the biennium but were generally held in check by natural control factors. An exception was the pine tussock moth in northwestern Wisconsin which had required chemical control in Bayfield County in 1962.

Early in 1963 the outlook for control by natural factors looked extremely favorable and the decision was made to forego chemical treatment of the area in question. An application of *Bacillus thuringiensis* Berliner, a microbial insecticide, was made on a young red pine plantation in May and did not result in significant control. During the dry summer that followed, severe defoliation occurred on about 1,000 acres of timber. Trees on 80 acres of this area died as a result of the insect attack. In an attempt to prevent further damage, the landowner made an application of insecticide to the rest of the area in mid-August when newly hatched larvae were active. University entomologists evaluated late summer applications of phosphamidon and dibrom during this same period. Department entomologists and foresters cooperated in the treatments.

During the winter of 1963-64 nearly 17,000 acres of timber were being considered for treatment in the spring, but this was ultimately reduced to 8,317 acres on the basis of a continuous survey of the area. The need for control and its effectiveness was clearly demonstrated later in the summer by the dead trees along the shores of a pothole and in other untreated spots.

The pine tussock moth continued to be a problem in the northwest as the biennium ended.

Jack pine budworm outbreaks threatened in several locations during the last two years, but the insect has not required chemical control since 1961. Natural control factors have been successful in acting as a check on populations in Marinette County, central Wisconsin and in the northwest counties.

Saratoga spittlebug required little chemical control. Knapsack mistblowers were used to treat 115 acres of plantations in 1962. In 1963, 755 acres of plantations were treated with DDT applied by airplane. The dry summer of 1963 killed the nymphs in two plantations reducing acreage treated by 76 acres.

Christmas tree growers and others were troubled with root collar weevil, pine root weevil, balsam gall midge, Zimmerman moth, pine tortoise scale and a few other insects. These problems are receiving the attention of survey and research personnel and progress is being made toward understanding and resolving them.

Hardwood insects did not attract the attention that pine insects did, but several of them were active during the past two years.

Walkingstick populations continued to shrink in Marinette County to the point where severe defoliation occurred on only a few hundred acres in 1964. Continuous surveys in the county have revealed interesting changes in population behavior and support the contention that extensive use of chemicals to control the insect

is not the best solution of the problem.

Leafrollers associated with the maple blight problem increased conspicuously in western Menominee County and near Goodman in Marinette County during 1963 and 1964. However, the webworms which are found in association with the leafrollers did not increase appreciably in numbers. Close surveillance of these areas will be maintained in connection with the maple blight situation.

The large aspen tortrix was active over much of the aspen type in northern Wisconsin in 1964 but no attempt has been made to evaluate its impact on the aspen resource.

Other hardwood insects flared up in localized areas, including the saddled-prominent on Chambers Island and spring and fall cankerworms in the southern part of the state, but these were taken care of effectively by natural control agents, and caused little anxiety to the general public.

Forest Pathology

The survey and control of destructive tree diseases was intensified. Transplant mortality of pines and spruces in the forest nurseries was found to be caused by a fungus. Research concerning soil fumigation at the University of Wisconsin was put into practice through recommendations issued by the pest control section.

Oak wilt continued to spread and

where economically feasible, woodlots under management were treated by chemical or mechanical means.

Annosus root rot, which is a highly destructive conifer plantation disease in the southeastern United States, has not yet been found in Wisconsin. In order to control the disease, early detection is necessary; therefore, a survey was made for the fungus by exposing freshly cut pine discs to the atmosphere in an attempt to trap fungus spores. Several fungi were found but none of those capable of causing annosus or other root rots.

Growers of Austrian pine Christmas trees found many of their trees rendered unmerchantable by a fungus needle blight. This damage had previously been attributed to winter injury and it is through proper diagnosis of the problem that steps can now be taken to control the fungus causing the blight.

The forest pathologist assisted with the planning and action stages of a cooperative research project with the Lake States Forest Experiment Station. The project established to regenerate and maintain oak involves controlled burning and herbiciding. Control of unwanted vegetation in plantations was also investigated and trials using three different chemicals in nine counties were initiated. Results showed the best chemical and optimum rate for weed control. Trials involving fungicides, herbicides and insecticides have helped to fill the gap that often exists between basic research and field application.

FOREST INVENTORY

At present there are no forest inventories in progress either on the state or county level. Future plans are

being prepared for another statewide inventory, but the actual commencement date is unknown. Due to the fi-

nancial difficulties within the forestry budget and the defeat of the forestry referendum in April of 1964, a statewide inventory cannot be accomplished without adequate financing.

Since many requests have been made to the department for current forest resource statistics, another statewide forest inventory is needed. These requests originate from resource planners as well as wood-using industries. In order to do an adequate job of forest resource planning current statistics must be available.

Although inventories were at a standstill, some mapping and survey work was continued.

County and State Forests

Since the last biennium, the Burnett and Marinette County forests have been remapped. In addition, a remapping project has been started on the Brule River State Forest. The remapping from aerial photographs is contemplated only for those county and state forests where the mapping standards differed from those used at present. Remapping of the county and state forests is done on a management unit or compartment basis.

Menominee County

The Conservation Department co-

operated with Menominee Enterprises, Inc., in a resurvey of Menominee County. This survey was a permanent plot survey, commonly called CFI (Continuous Forest Inventory), and all plots that were established will be re-measured at regular intervals. This project started in July of 1963 and was completed in December of 1963. A total of 941 permanent 1/5-acre sample plots were established and measured in that period.

This is perhaps the most comprehensive permanent plot survey established in Wisconsin or elsewhere at the present time. Current forest resource data will be available to determine the amount of wood that can safely be removed without destroying or depleting the forest bank account.

Watersheds

A limited amount of mapping was done on watershed projects during this biennium. One Public Law 566 watershed was mapped—Otter Creek Watershed in Iowa County, containing 128,363 acres. In addition, another watershed, the Little St. Germain Watershed in Vilas County with 8,320 acres, was mapped. This was not a Public Law 566 watershed.

WOOD UTILIZATION AND MARKETING

Increased emphasis was placed on wood utilization and marketing assistance. Wisconsin's wood-using industries have expanded, modernized, diversified and constructed new plants at a record pace during the past two years. This industrial activity multiplied the demand for services in the area of wood utilization and marketing and necessitated the addition of

a second specialist during the biennium.

Forest Products Marketing Bulletin

The Forest Products Marketing Bulletin is a bimonthly publication in which individuals and industries may list items and products that they wish to sell or buy. This publication continued to have heavy use and each

issue was distributed to about 3,000 persons associated with the timber industry in Wisconsin and adjacent states. During the previous biennium circulation was about 2,000.

A special Christmas tree edition of the bulletin was published in 1963. The purpose was to assist landowners in the marketing of their Christmas trees and to promote the sale of Wisconsin-grown trees in major metropolitan areas adjacent to Wisconsin. The "special" was widely distributed and records indicated that it resulted in sales as far south as Texas and as far west as Colorado.

Hardwood Lumber Grading Short Course

An annual Hardwood Lumber Grading Short Course was started in

1963. The sessions will be held at a different location each year for the convenience of all who wish to attend. Subjects covered included grade sawing, wood moisture relations, yard and storage practices and lumber grading techniques.

Industrial Expansion and Modernization

The demand for and effectiveness of this service is partially reflected in the changes that took place in the state's wood-using industry during the biennium. Expansion and modernization of this, one of Wisconsin's principal industries had a major impact on the state's economy as well as emphasizing the need for intensive management of the timber resource.

During 1963 the forest-based industries accounted for half of the total



Those who attended the Hardwood Lumber Grading Short Course received practical instruction right on the lumber pile.

floor space added to Wisconsin's industrial facilities. New industrial space resulted in additional employment. By the end of the biennium it was estimated that there were 70,000 Wisconsin residents employed in the state's wood-using industries.

Expansion was noted in nearly all portions of the industry. However, major gains were noted in pulp and paper as well as particle board manufacture.

Wisconsin has long been a leading pulpwood consumer. However, in 1963 Wisconsin became the leading pulpwood-producing state in the Lake States for the first time. Continued growth of this industry indicates an ever-increasing demand for pulpwood.

Prior to 1963, Wisconsin had only one particle board plant. By the end of the biennium there were three in operation. Two others were under construction.

The wood-using industries moved ahead in product development and quality control. New product lines were developed and many firms adopted strong promotional programs so as to stimulate sales.

Use of Debarkers and Chippers

The use of debarkers and chippers increase mill efficiency, provides another saleable product, eliminates waste and waste-disposal problems and helps to make maximum use of the timber resource.

Use of debarkers and chippers in Wisconsin mills increased rapidly. By the end of the biennium 44 mills were using debarkers and 14 of these had chippers. Five additional debarkers and seven chippers were being installed.

Eight pulp mills were using debarked slabs or chips. Five other mills were investigating the possibility of initiating such a procurement program.

FOREST TAX LAWS

Forest Crop Law

During the biennium a new law was enacted for administration of county-owned lands that were entered under the Forest Crop Law. This law transferred 2,216,511 acres from the Forest Crop Law to the County Forest Law. Lands remaining under the Forest Crop Law are owned by corporations and individuals.

The acreage of privately-owned lands increased during the biennium from 407,228 acres to 490,154 acres as of June 30, 1964, or an increase of 82,926 acres. Of the acreage entered, 43,577 acres are special classification lands that were entered outside of established forest protection

districts. This provision has been repealed and in the future all lands will be entered under regular classification.

Lands are entered under this law in 61 counties. All lands are open to the public for hunting and fishing.

County Forest Law

This law was enacted by the Legislature and became effective on October 2, 1963, to provide a separate law for county-owned lands that were entered under the Forest Crop Law. Acreage of county forest lands increased during the biennium from 2,206,092 acres to 2,216,511 acres, an increase of 10,419 acres. As the coun-

ties now acquire few acres through tax delinquency, the increase represents lands that have been purchased for blocking purposes. These lands will continue to be managed for the production of timber and recreation. The lands provide public hunting, fishing and trapping on nearly two-and-a-quarter million acres.

Woodland Tax Law

During the biennium the first contract renewals were issued under this law. Of 7,185 acres entered in 1954, there were 5,372 acres continued under the law for another 10-year period. This is an indication that most of the small woodland owners that entered lands after the law was enacted were satisfied with the tax advantages of the law and agreed to a 10-year extension of their entries.

New entries under the law increased the acreage during the biennium from 91,550 acres to 107,431 acres, or an increase of 15,881 acres. These lands are located in 812 towns in 71 of the state's 72 counties. There are 4,709 orders of entry in effect on June 30, 1964.

This law was designed as a companion law to the Forest Crop Law for the entry of irregular tracts of

land that do not qualify for entry under the Forest Crop Law. Most of the entries are in agricultural areas of the state where small wooded tracts are managed by farmers for the production of timber products for farm use or for sale. Although these areas may be posted by the owners against hunting, these wooded tracts furnish cover and winter food sources for small game and wild birds.

All owners under this law are contacted each year either by mail or a visit from a Conservation Department forester. They may request the services of the forester for advice on forest management practices on their woodlands. Information is also provided on markets for their wood products when a timber harvest is recommended.

Sustained Yield Tax Law

This Wisconsin law provides for special tax computation methods for forest lands required by federal law to be operated on a sustained-yield basis. During the biennium, cooperative technical assistance was provided to and liaison was maintained with Menominee Enterprises, Inc. This industry owns and manages forest lands previously known as the Menominee Indian Reservation and now entered under the provisions of this law.

The frontier passed and population swelled. Then it became necessary to adopt rules for outdoor sports or lose them. Today, with millions using the outdoors, we have history's most urgent need for conduct that will permit all to find the experience satisfying.

Law Enforcement

The Law Enforcement Division serves as the investigative and enforcement arm of the Conservation Department.

A primary responsibility of the division is to enforce all laws pertaining to fish, game, boat safety and registration, forestry, criminal code violations on Conservation Commission-owned land, state park rules, and various sections of the statutes pertaining to water pollution, illegal

water diversion, littering, and illegal insecticide-pesticide-herbicide applications.

The division is staffed by 134 men located throughout the state. An additional number of seasonal men are employed during heavy workload periods to assist the regular field enforcement staff; this force is further augmented by other department employees serving in an auxiliary capacity.

COMPLIANCE

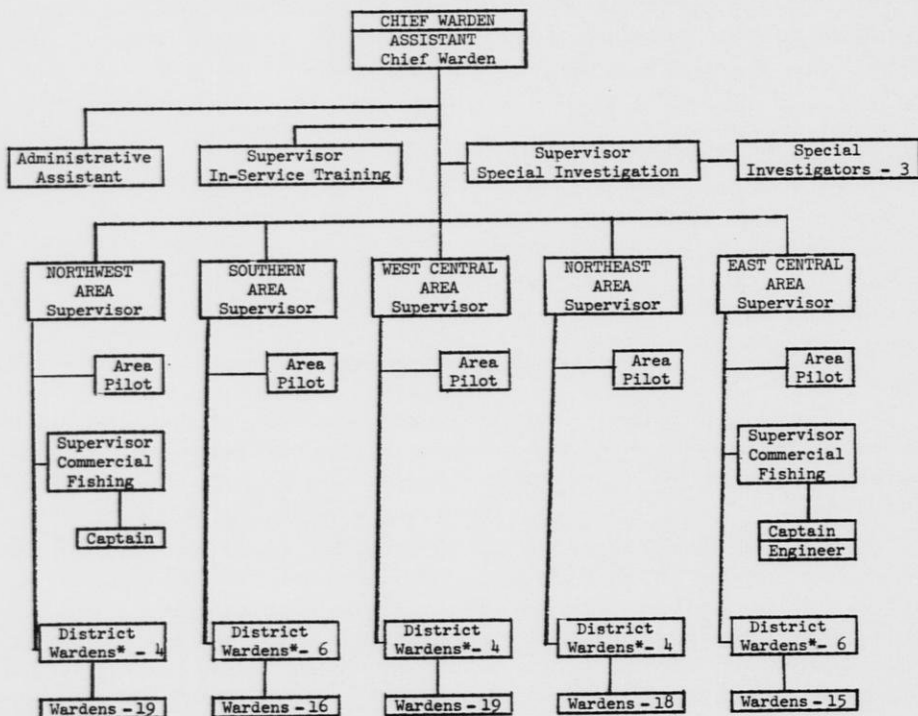
The principal objective of law enforcement is to obtain compliance with existing law both by investigations of violations and collection of evidence in cases where the state may have interests or responsibilities, and by a continual educational program. Considerable effort is made to inform the public of its responsibilities and to improve attitudes and cooperation in self-policing by the public.

Conservation wardens write hundreds of feet of columns for the newspapers of their districts each year. These columns advise and inform the outdoor public. A large number of

articles in the Conservation Bulletin also have been written by wardens.

During the past biennium wardens have appeared before 1,971 civic groups and organizations to tell the conservation story and the need for compliance with conservation laws. Wardens made 163 radio and television appearances. A record of telephone calls received by a typical East Central Area warden showed 4,458 calls received in 1963, with similar records in other recent years. Most of these calls were seeking information on rules and regulations and other conservation information.

LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION



*Activation begun in 1963-1964

The division's air patrol dispenses information via public address systems to recreational users and reaches well over a million people annually.

Surveys conducted by the division show increased compliance. During the last two summer sampling periods 98.8 per cent of the public were found to comply with Wisconsin laws.

In spite of this high degree of compliance, a rising number of convictions has been obtained, with 12,144 arrests processed in the 1962-64 biennium. Of the cases brought before the courts, 97.5 per cent resulted in convictions.

Fines assessed by the courts accrue to the state school fund as provided

by the Wisconsin Constitution. In the past decade nearly a million and a half dollars have been turned over for this purpose, with fines totaling \$315,261.79 for the past two years.

There were 14,076 seizures by the courts in the past two years for a total of \$67,854.68. In addition 429 license privileges were revoked. The courts assessed 5,093 days of jail sentence and meted out 80 years of probation.

The matter of car killed deer is an increasing problem. There were 10,478 car killed deer and 2,091 illegally killed deer confiscated in 1962 and 1963, of which 1,541 were salvaged and sold.

EQUIPMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS

The division manned 279 boats of various sizes as well as land travel equipment ranging from four-wheel drive units to high speed police interceptor automobiles and snow sleds.

The recent acquisition of a fifth light airplane brings the air patrol to its desired level of one aircraft in each conservation area of the state.

Recently the division acquired highly effective investigation equipment to aid in the locating of evidence.

A device for carrying deer on an automobile has been developed by a member of the division, which eases the labor of lifting a dead deer into

an automobile trunk.

The division has acquired equipment to contact the public under and on water or wherever the public may be.

Recent developments in radio communication equipment has improved the communication level to the field and among the field force. Our radio communications are a joint effort with the Motor Vehicle Department. This system also provides for contact with other local law enforcement agencies. Violator or arrest record checks and boat registration information is provided to all jurisdictions when needed.

RECRUITMENT, TRAINING, INSPECTION

From the initial recruit training period given new wardens to brief indoctrination sessions to highly confidential technical sessions, training is a continuing part of each warden's work. Advancement in the division is contingent upon knowledge, ability and effectiveness. Each warden is encouraged to learn, to improve and to advance.

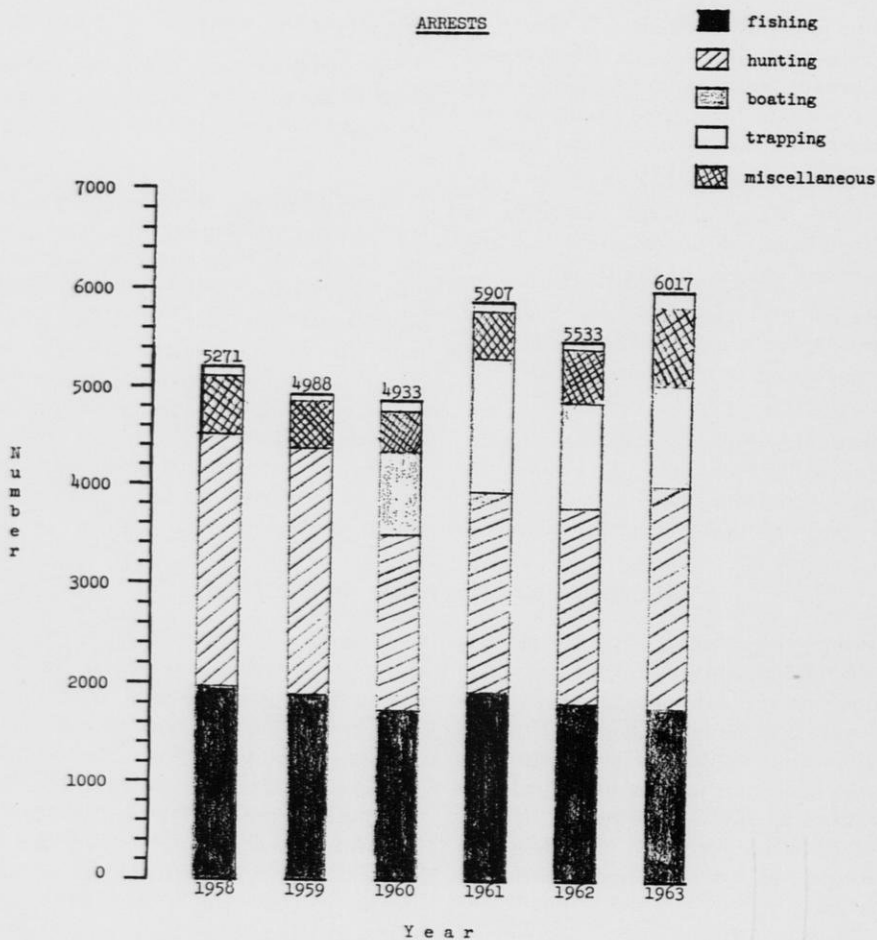
The recruit training program is based on both formal classroom work and actual field experience under the supervision of experienced wardens who are specifically selected for their training ability. It is designed to create a broad interest in the entire field of conservation as well as developing a well-rounded enforcement officer. During this training period the recruit is moved about the state so that he gains a broad experience of the various problems which he can expect to face anywhere in the field.

In-service training is given to permanent warden personnel to upgrade their professional capabilities and keep them abreast of new techniques and procedures. Specialized training schools on certain subjects are held to meet needs as they arise. As a means of supplementing the divisional in-service training, warden personnel take part in local and state-wide training programs conducted by various federal, state and local governmental agencies.

Law enforcement training was provided for over 250 personnel of other divisions of the Conservation Department, providing them with the working tools and techniques of an enforcement officer.

Due to reorganized and expanded supervision, a program of inspection has improved the division to function with an economy of time, effort and money. It helps attain maximum

ARRESTS



standards of production, streamlines investigative operations, eliminates obsolete and negative procedures, corrects delinquencies and curtails expenditures.

The effort to avoid unnecessary or excessive expenditures is greatly aided by our personnel. There are many instances of employees' suggestions and outstanding work which

have helped us trim expenditures, streamline operations, and perform more efficiently.

The division is constantly seeking to up-grade its recruitment standards, believing that the maximum enforcement results are obtained by recruiting the best men available and training them to a high degree of effectiveness.

LABORATORY SERVICE

Scientific examinations of evidence are conducted by the Wisconsin State Crime Laboratory on a contractual basis. New scientific techniques, new investigative equipment, extensive

reference files, research programs, and a staff of highly trained scientists all contribute to the usefulness of this laboratory.



Wardens are trained in modern methods of collecting and preserving evidence, using special kits for this purpose. The results often are costly and astonishing to violators who thought sure they were going to "get away with it."

The division calls on the Crime Laboratory to examine a variety of evidence. This includes such items as soil, firearms, hairs and fibers, shoe and tire prints, blood stains, tool marks, glass fragments, typewriting and handwriting, ballistics, and paint chip identifications. The scientific examinations often link the suspect to the scene of the crime or identify him with violations.

The deterrent effect of this phase of the enforcement program is great. The

habitual violator today, either from personal experience or that of others in his locale, recognizes that it is becoming exceedingly difficult to commit a violation without eventual detection.

The laboratory, through its Bulletin, disseminates to all law enforcement officers information on stolen boats, motors and guns and acts as a clearing house for this information.

The laboratory also assists the Conservation Department in training

wardens in investigative techniques and the collection, identification and preservation of evidence.

Within recent years there has been an increase in the development and use of chemical pesticides which are suspected to have a detrimental effect on wildlife. When information is received of such damage, wild animal

carcasses and other evidence found in the area of the complaint are collected and referred to the Department of Agriculture Pesticide Residue Laboratory for analyzation. Here again, highly specialized scientists are aiding the division to pinpoint responsibility and to provide proper interpretation of evidence.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATION

This division's drive against commercial and habitual violations continues unabated. Several years of intense work by the special investigation section, with resultant apprehension and breaking up of organized fish and game commercializing rings, has caused a reduction in the number of complaints of such operations and subsequently a reduction in the number of cases processed through the courts.

Because of fluctuations in the commercial type of violations, the special investigation section assumes other capacities: in serving as the eyes and ears of the division, in providing information on current violations and

new methods of violating constantly being initiated by habitual violators. Specialized skills of the section are used in in-service training, and in undercover work in gathering information and investigative leads in connection with violations such as arson in our state's forests, vandalism on public property, and theft in fish hatcheries.

By maintaining constant close contact with the violating element of the state, the section is able to learn of weaknesses in enforcement procedures and regulations. This knowledge is brought to the division's attention for remedial action which aids in providing a more efficient conservation enforcement program.

ANIMALS DOING DAMAGE

Controlling dogs running deer is of much concern. In late winter, with heavy crusted snows, packs of dogs chase and kill deer. Controlling them is unpleasant but is very necessary as dogs, once accustomed to running deer, will continue the practice the year around and endanger private property as well in their lustful chases.

The Law Enforcement division administers the deer and bear damage law and initiates inspections of all claims to determine if the require-

ments of the statutes are met, making the individual eligible to receive compensation.

In 1962-63 39 bear claims were investigated and processed in the amount of \$3,658.24 and 145 deer claims were investigated for \$20,344.71. In 1963-64 139 bear claims and 197 deer claims were processed for \$11,854.55 and \$34,888.33 respectively. Because the statutes limit the payment of deer and bear damage to \$40,000 annually, it was

necessary to prorate the 1963-64 claims. Each claimant received 85.57 per cent.

To minimize the amount of damage, 13 authorizations were granted to enable wardens to take deer doing damage in anticipated high damage situations. Likewise, in some other situations repellents and scare devices have been used to reduce damage.

HUNTING ACCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS

Conservation wardens investigate all hunting accidents and initiate prosecutions where the evidence establishes a violation. Reports of each accident are analyzed to determine the cause. Trends are noted for utilization in regulation formula-

The Law Enforcement division controls wild animals causing damage, including authorization for landowners to take such animals. Four hundred and forty small game animal control permits were issued during the biennium and 37 permits to control bear were processed. In 1963, a large number of bear caused damage because of the lack of natural food.

tion and in preparing hunter safety training and other educational programs.

All wardens are certified N.R.A. hunter safety training instructors and take an active part both in coordinating and conducting such training.

BOAT SAFETY AND REGISTRATION

Wisconsin wardens take an active enforcement role in obtaining compliance with Wisconsin's boat law.

Wisconsin had 236,591 boats registered as of June 30, 1964, and registrations are increasing at the rate of 25,000 per annum.

However, Wisconsin registered boats are but a part of the boats using Wisconsin waters, with many thousands being trailered to Wisconsin from neighboring metropolitan areas and hundreds of thousands of boats which do not require registration in use.

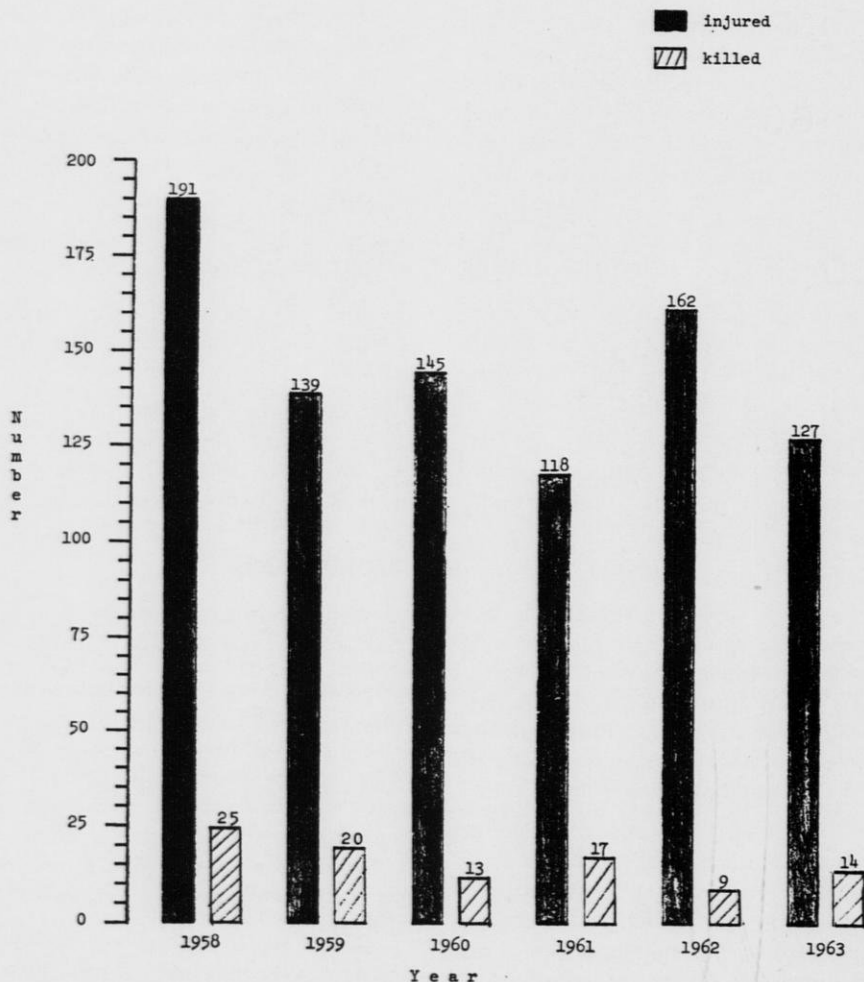
Wardens investigate all boating accidents and drownings that occur in the state. During the biennium there was a decrease in the number of reportable boat accidents from a high of 167 in 1961 to 121 in 1963, and the number of personal injuries in-

flicted in boating accidents dropped from 139 in 1961 to 102 in 1963.

Wardens have investigated drownings since 1946 and the reports submitted are analyzed and used in water safety training. In 1962 there were 156 drownings, of which 49 were water transportation drownings. In 1963 there were 129 drownings and only 40 water transportation drownings.

It is concluded from these records that the water safety educational work being advanced by many cooperative agencies and the enforcement of Wisconsin law are largely responsible for reducing the hazards of boating in Wisconsin. Of the persons contacted on Wisconsin waters, 98.8 per cent are found to comply with Wisconsin law. Failure to pro-

HUNTING ACCIDENTS



vide necessary safety equipment has been the most-violated law.

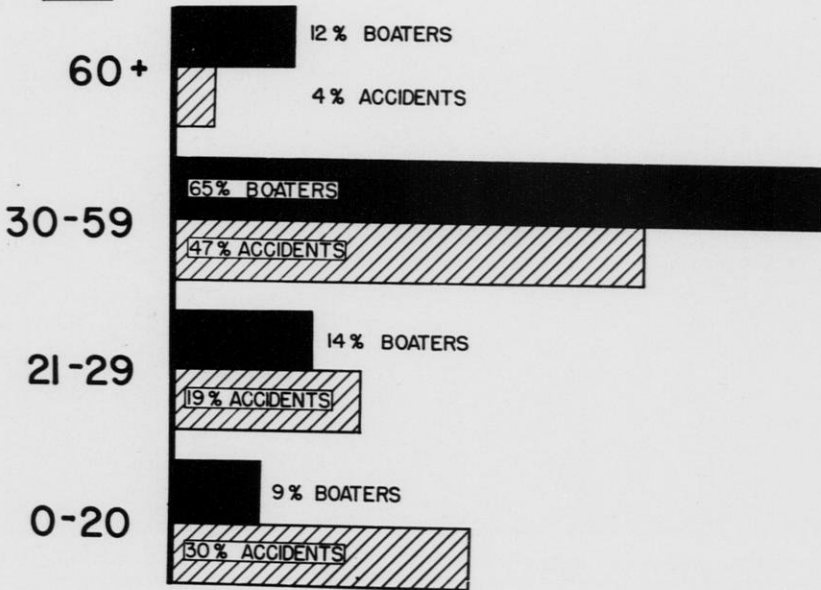
Ninety-seven municipalities have enacted local ordinances pursuant to section 30.77 of the statutes, many of which are more restrictive than the state law. Forty-five local patrols re-

ceived \$91,544.94 in 1963 in state aid for their enforcement effort.

The Law Enforcement division conducted training sessions for these patrols in an effort to coordinate their activities with the division's and to improve the effectiveness of some of the patrols.

WHAT IS OUR RECORD

AGE



Information collected on hunting and boating accidents can be valuable in pointing out where the problems are. This chart, for example, reveals that young people are involved in far more than their share of boating accidents. Those over 30, who comprise most of the boaters, have a lower accident rate.

AIR PATROL

The air patrol was further expanded during the biennium and is comprised of five airplanes and pilots, or one aircraft and pilot per conservation area, with additional wardens receiving training to enable greater utilization of the planes.

Two comprehensive pilot training sessions were held and were designed around safety with emphasis placed on instrument flight, weather, maintenance and flying habits. The aim of the training sessions was to keep the pilots abreast of modern techniques

and procedures and maintain professional pilot status.

Aircraft assigned to the southern area was equipped with a K-17 aerial camera for taking vertical photographs for use in laying mosaics and making contour maps. During the biennium 8,251 photographs were taken for the department and for various other state agencies at an average cost of \$1.51 per photograph, while the average cost per photograph by contract over a six year period was \$9.93. Thus, pho-

tography resulted in savings of \$8.42 per photo, or \$69,473.42 for the two year period.

The division aircraft flew approximately 7,000 hours during the bien-

nium, largely on enforcement patrol. The air patrol's effectiveness during the night time has been instrumental in apprehending hundreds of illegal deer hunters.



Flying wardens often detect pollution, as well as violations of fish and game laws. This picture shows pollutant unloaded into the Wisconsin river by a paper mill.

LICENSED ANIMAL ENTERPRISES

The warden is responsible for supervision and enforcement of special permits and licenses issued by the department authorizing the possession of wild animals and fish. The division determines if an individual is eligible for such a permit or license and if present holders are complying with statutory law and Conservation

Commission regulations.

During the biennium the department issued 124 shooting preserve licenses, 1,073 game farm licenses, 1,113 private fish hatchery licenses, 61 wildlife exhibitor's licenses, 164 deer farm licenses, and 31 zoo permits.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER DIVISIONS

Direct law enforcement aid was extended in policing and patrolling state forests, state parks and state campgrounds. Law enforcement training and supervision was extended to State Parks and Recreation field personnel. Wardens handled the court

procedures arising from arrests made in these areas.

The Forest Protection division was aided in its fire prevention, detection and suppression work. Law Enforcement pilots are ever on the alert for undetected fires.

Considerable cooperation was extended to Information and Education by putting on educational programs at various schools and colleges. These same programs were extended to other adult and youth groups, as at the Trees for Tomorrow Camp. A weekly "How's Fishing?" report was made during the summer months by each warden, a weekly autumn color report during the fall months and a weekly report of snow conditions from the ski areas. The reports received much favorable comment from many newspapers.

Considerable time was expended in investigating and reporting on habitat destruction caused by highway relocation and new construction, bridge construction, sand blankets for shoreline improvement, dredging and draining, and cases of pollution. This information was passed on to the Engineering division as well as to the other state departments concerned.

Cooperation was extended to the finance division by aiding in the establishment of license depots, collec-

tion of amounts due and by direct license sales.

The Forest Management division was assisted by investigations, land and air patrols for timber trespass violations, and court handling of cases arising from arrests.

The Game Management division was aided by obtaining public understanding of new regulations, reporting and assisting on animal damage complaints where permits are required for abatement, game surveys and winter bird feeding. Aerial surveys of game populations and game forest damage were made by the warden pilots. Assistance was also extended on land acquisition and lease projects.

Cooperation was extended to the Fish Management division by assisting on fish stocking, fish population surveys and acquisition projects. Warden pilots spent considerable time flying fishery division personnel who were mapping unnamed lakes for the lake classification projects and for winter open water springs for trout stocking and spring pond acquisition.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

The taxing role of law enforcement in providing protection for Wisconsin's resources in the face of an increasing population makes it mandatory that the closest possible cooperation exist among all agencies in making field investigations. No law enforcement agency can operate effectively today without assistance from other departments. Continuous exchange of information is necessary since today's violator knows no local or state boundaries nor is he limited to one specialty.

The Law Enforcement division cooperates with the various sheriffs' departments, local police departments, municipal water safety patrols, State Traffic Patrol, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Treasury Department, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and other enforcement agencies and has received excellent cooperation in return, which has resulted in increased efficiency.

During the biennium conservation wardens investigated 230 applications for aquatic nuisance control

where lakes were treated under the control of the State Board of Health. Considerable investigative effort is given to the Public Service Commission. Four hundred and five sand blanket applications and 178 dredging applications were investigated and there were approximately 240 investigations of illegal diversions, illegal construction of dams, illegal dredgings and illegal obstructions to navigation made per conservation warden during the biennium. Where these public interests need protection, conservation wardens are called upon to initiate court action.

The division assists in keeping Wisconsin clean and has initiated a campaign to provide trash collecting facilities at points of public access to water and other locations where boaters and fishermen congregate. Wardens have made 469 arrests during the 1962-64 biennium for littering offenses.

The division is engaged in direct enforcement of several sections of the statutes pertaining to water pollution. During the biennium there were 91 prosecutions for violations of water pollution laws, with numerous investigations conducted in cooperation with the State Committee on Water Pollution where water pollution was of a continuing nature. Increased cooperative effort between wardens and the basin engineers of the Committee on Water Pollution as well as with various divisions of the State Board of Health is producing results in main-

taining clean water.

An active role in the civil defense program has been taken by the division in the field of police services under the state civil defense survival plan which would be used only in case of emergency called by the Governor. All enforcement agencies within the state plan are charged with the responsibility of providing for protection of life and property, enforcement of emergency rules and regulations including supervision and control in public shelters, direction of vehicular and pedestrian movement, security of essential facilities, and maintenance of law and order under all circumstances. Under this plan the Law Enforcement division retains its own identity and chain of command and is not subordinate to local authority or conditions.

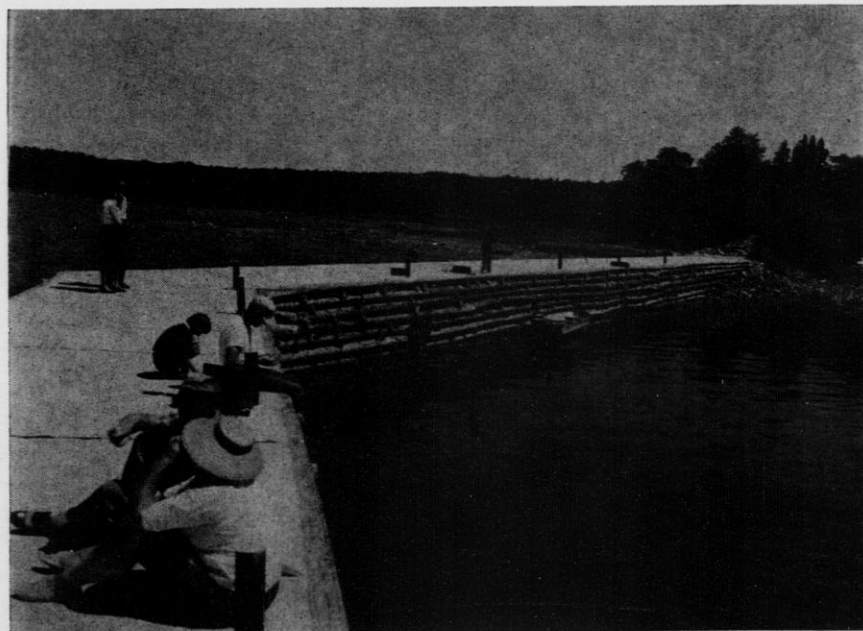
Control of the use of toxic insecticides for the destruction of injurious insects on forest and noncrop areas is under the joint direction of the Conservation Department, the State Board of Health, and the Department of Agriculture. Wardens investigate spraying or treatments with toxic insecticides to determine if the proper insecticide is being used in the amounts authorized. Other toxic pesticides are similarly controlled and investigated in their various applications for the control of pest birds and rodents. There were 247 toxic insecticide and 54 pesticide permits and investigations conducted by the division during the biennium.

Conservation's major phenomenon of recent years is the emergence of outdoor recreation as the nation's most popular avocation, as a crusade, and as a distinct field. Wisconsin's new division of Parks and Recreation is tooling up to serve today's and tomorrow's demanding public.

Parks and Recreation

A milestone in the history of this division was passed during the biennium inasmuch as the old Forests and Parks division was reorganized and reestablished as State Parks and Recreation.

The division now encompasses the acquisition or management and operation of 35 state parks, four state park recreation areas and three state recreational forests. Management of other state forests and the state forest

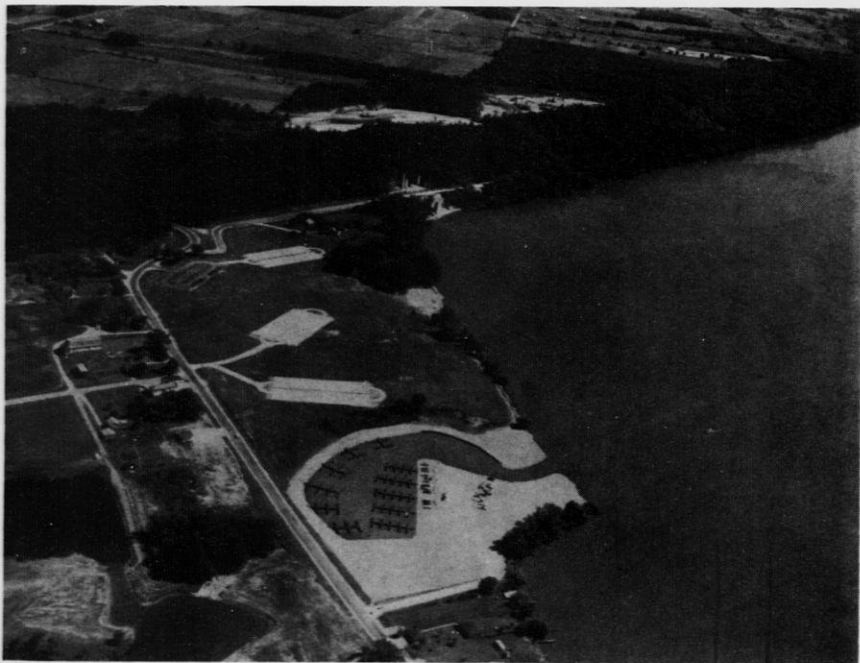


Development at state parks has been fairly substantial recently. This dock at Peninsula is one example.

nurseries was assigned to the Forest Management division.

Several new areas were established and their acquisition begun. They are the Big Bay, Hartman's Creek, and Mirror Lake State Park Recreation Areas. Council Grounds State Forest was retained by the division and reclassified as Council Grounds State Roadside Park.

The impact of the Outdoor Recreation Act Program on the division has become apparent. Land acquisition has increased steadily. An additional 15,343 acres of land have been added to state ownership under the management of this division. A great share of the acreage is included in the acquisition of the newly established areas.



This is a view of High Cliff State Park showing the new marina as well as a bathing beach and picnic area.

Development of existing as well as some of the newly acquired areas has also been accelerated under this program; however, some of the more important developments were completed on existing properties.

The juvenile group camp at Wyalusing State Park was completed. This camp, the first of its kind in this divi-

sion, consists of a lodge building that houses an assembly hall, a dining room and a kitchen capable of serving more than 100 people. The other buildings are four dormitories that will accommodate a total of 108 juvenile campers and their counselors. The primary objectives of the camp are conservation education and recreation.

An outdoor juvenile group camping area was constructed at Devil's Lake State Park. It will accommodate organized youth groups and their leaders. This camp area is arranged so that it will have space for 500 people.

To further the conservation education and enjoyment of state park visitors, an interpretation program consisting of interpretation centers and nature trails has been added at some of the state parks. This activity is becoming increasingly popular.

The development of plans for exist-

ing park properties and the investigation of potential park and recreational areas are being continued by the Park Planning Section. Twenty potential state parks and state park recreation areas were investigated. Development plans for 15 state park properties were completed or were revised.

Development plan work continues with the County Park and Forest Committees. Ten county recreational reports were completed. Recreational plans were completed for six watershed projects under Public Law 566.

STATE PARK LAND ACQUISITION

During the biennial period approximately 15,343.42 acres of land were added to the state park and

forest system at a cost of \$2,746,259. Included in this acreage are 236,555 feet of water frontage.



At Aztalan, site of a prehistoric Indian village, the State Historical Society determines the location of buildings and fortifications so the village can be reconstructed.

HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENTS

Most of the highway construction projects were done in the major use areas in the state parks. In addition to the projects listed below a road system was constructed in the juvenile group camp at Devil's Lake with conservation funds.

Property	STATE PARK ROADS		
	New Construc. Miles	Surfacing Miles	Parking Areas
Blue Mound			
Brunet Island .....	.50	2.5	
Copper Falls .....	.47	2.57	
Governor Dodge			
High Cliff	1.25	1.25	
Merrick	3	3	3
Mill Bluff .....	.5		4
Nelson Dewey	3		
Peninsula	6.3		
Perrot .....		.25	4
Roche a Cri		1.3	
Rocky Arbor	3		3
Wildcat Mountain.....			1
Wyalusing .....	.2		3

RECREATION DEVELOPMENT

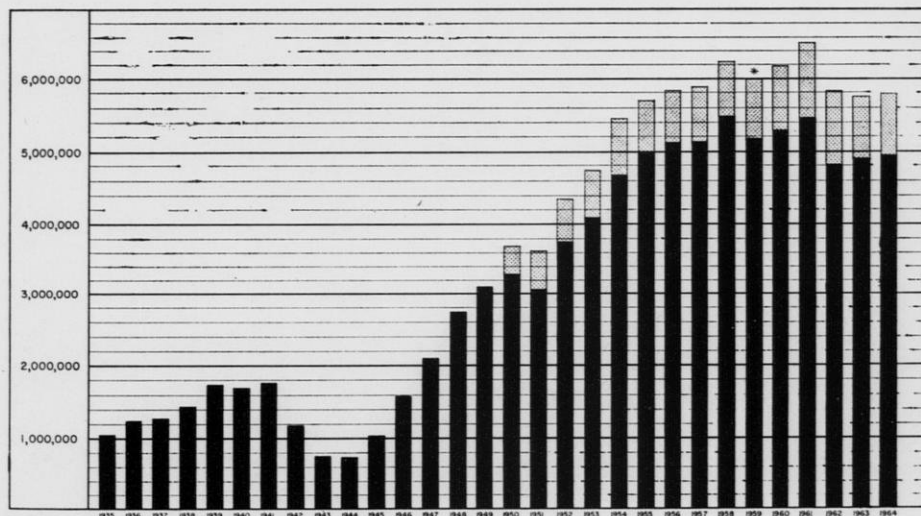
Construction was completed on 355 camping units under a program of expansion and rehabilitation of the facilities in state parks: Mill Bluff, 21 units; Rib Mountain, 31; Peninsula, 43; Brunet Island, 45; Potawatomi, 123; Whitewater Lake (SPU), 40; and 52 units at Long Lake in the Northern Purchase Unit of the Kettle Moraine

State Forest. As some of these were replacements, the net increase was 241 camping units.

Twenty-four sets of pit toilets were constructed in the major use areas of 11 of the properties.

Twelve wells were drilled and three water systems completed at nine parks.

VISITATIONS



* THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS PER CAR WAS ADJUSTED FROM 4.0 TO 3.5

■ STATE PARKS
 ■ RECREATIONAL FORESTS

One storage garage was constructed at the Northern Unit of the Kettle Moraine State Forest.

A bathhouse was built and 1½ miles of hiking trail at Devil's Lake State Park were reconstructed.

A bathhouse, shelter building and a concession building were constructed at High Cliff State Park.

Three miles of hiking trail were built at Governor Dodge State Park.

A juvenile group camp of a capacity of 108 people was constructed at Wyalusing State Park, and a 500 person juvenile group camping area completed at Devil's Lake, a bridge in the

camp area at Brunet Island, a ski tow building at Rib Mountain, an outdoor amphitheater was completed at Peninsula, a boat landing at NPU and 450 picnic tables were constructed.

Through the cooperation of the State Historical Society a considerable amount of work was done in the location of prehistoric buildings and the uncovering of artifacts at Aztalan State Park.

The Weborg's Point dock on Green Bay at Peninsula State Park was rebuilt to accommodate larger watercraft.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

Law enforcement work in the park system continues to be very important. There were 635 arrests and 624 convictions reported.

Numerous surplus buildings were razed or sold from lands acquired.

Source	STATE PARK INCOME	
	1962-63	1963-64
Boat Marina		\$ 658.00
Camping	\$143,373.10	165,287.07
Golf	34,173.00	38,245.05
Concessions	40,826.02	33,282.44
Rent and Land Use	14,260.92	18,482.06
State Road Fund	15,361.41	10,021.62
Park Sticker	195,461.60	221,989.90
Miscellaneous	13,397.46	18,971.24
	\$456,853.51	\$506,938.24

STATE PARK ATTENDANCE
1963-64 Calendar Year

Parks	Number of Visitors		Number of Cars		Camper Days	
	1963	1964	1963	1964	1963	1964
Amnicon Falls	17,455	22,573	4,987	6,449	1,772	1,620
Aztalan	43,040	39,863	12,263	11,389		
Big Foot Beach	149,514	157,622	42,698	45,034	31,156	30,102
Blue Mound	50,119	42,575	14,320	12,164		
Brunet Island	140,901	50,705	40,257		20,332	
Copper Falls	95,355	101,076	27,152	28,582	11,588	10,224
Council Grounds	41,700	42,740	11,918	12,211	3,271	2,632
Cushing Memorial	36,684	38,547	10,604	11,013		
Devil's Lake	1,232,600	1,277,222	352,109	364,920	203,356	206,494
First Capitol	9,422	10,921	2,692	3,120		
Governor Dodge	183,060	193,189	52,315	55,197	22,525	25,924
High Cliff	402,891	537,770	111,658	153,648	9,225	8,985
Interstate	233,590	176,593	62,850	47,876	22,606	19,834
Lizard Mound	17,500	15,252	5,000	4,357		
Lost Dauphin	3,003	3,929	838	1,122		
Lucius Woods	63,332	81,306	18,095	23,230	8,000	8,412
Merrick	97,826	107,710	27,967	30,774	10,444	10,865
Mill Bluff	47,495	40,933	13,570	11,695	3,841	4,317
Nelson Dewey	78,935	74,241	22,552	20,872	3,004	3,264
New Glarus Woods	16,510	14,480	4,316	4,137	1,978	1,909
Ojibwa	11,123	10,644	3,138	3,041	1,289	1,024
Old Wade House	29,144	30,389	8,327	8,682		
Parfrey's Glen	25,463		7,257			
Pattison	224,216	201,048	64,109	57,442	21,032	19,230
Peninsula	560,965	574,761	160,275	164,217	115,688	113,898
Perrot	145,261	131,250	41,776	37,500	10,424	10,436
Potawatomi	166,002	167,826	55,232	47,950	15,626	16,254
Rib Mountain	215,644	154,724	60,864	43,766	5,100	5,940
Roche a Cri	47,267	48,886	15,510	13,967	5,314	6,264
Rocky Arbor	110,584	106,748	31,641	30,499	26,878	27,623
Terry Andrae	196,658	235,483	56,189	67,280	32,101	32,238
Tower Hill	59,409	59,541	16,702	16,390	5,974	4,826
Wildcat Mountain	55,739	58,981	15,925	16,851	2,512	2,572
Wyalusing	131,311	125,611	37,282	35,888	24,262	26,892
Total	4,898,018	4,935,139	1,400,488	1,432,668	616,027	620,143
<i>Recreation Forests</i>						
Kettle Moraine						
Northern Unit	371,711	386,201	105,836	110,341	94,222	82,997
Kettle Moraine						
Southern Unit	233,016	236,086	64,756	66,141	24,561	22,746
Point Beach	202,685	212,874	57,911	60,820	30,169	30,257
Total	807,412	835,161	228,503	237,302	148,952	136,000
Grand Total	5,705,430	5,770,300	1,688,991	1,669,970	764,979	756,143

The days of guesswork, of simple cut and try, are passing. We demand that precise knowledge be used to translate ideas into dependable, enduring results. Thus, modern conservation requires engineering when dealing with such matters as dams, buildings, machinery, communications, mapping, and water problems.

Engineering

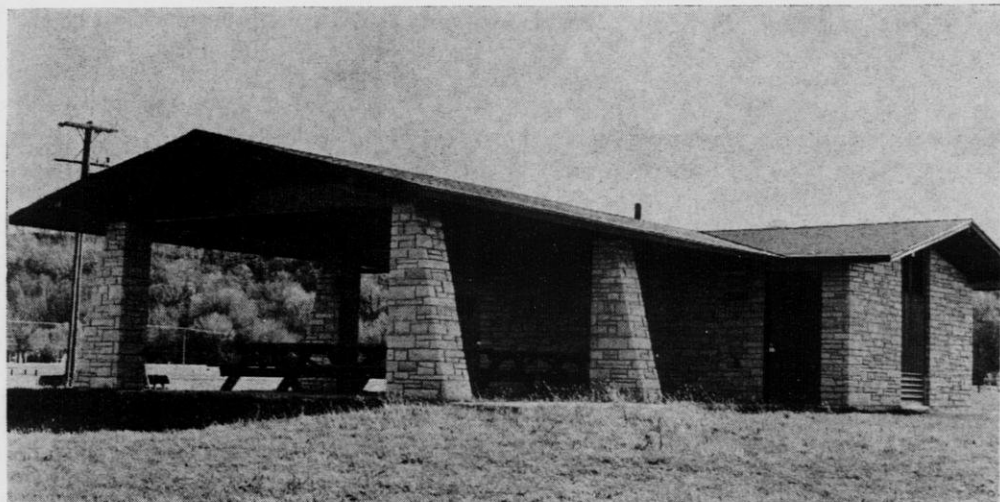
Normally the responsibility for all engineering work and construction supervision for work by any department, board, or commission is the responsibility of the State Bureau of Engineering pursuant to 16.85 of Wisconsin Statutes.

The statute recognizes, however, that due to the size of the various state departments, individual engineering organizations associated with the given state department will be more efficient in certain cases. Therefore, provision is made under 16.85(6) for the establishment of specific engineering service. In such case, engineering work is carried out under the immediate supervision of the board, commission, or agency concerned and under the general supervision of the director of the Bureau of Engineering. When such special engineering agency is set up, responsibility for engineering work falls on the shoulders of the principal engineer involved pursuant to 16.86, Wisconsin Statutes.

The engineering division of the Con-

servation Department exists pursuant to such statutory provisions. Work is carried out in accordance with four basic principles:

1. An engineering project approval system is utilized insuring a clear definition of the engineering assignment and mutual understanding between the Engineering division and the division to be served. All projects must be approved by the conservation director.
2. A centralized engineering file on a project basis is kept and a standard drawing system is used. In this way, engineering plans in connection with any design are readily available for review, reuse, or immediate adaptation for purposes other than those for which they were originally intended.
3. A record system is kept of all engineering costs and in accordance with such system pursuant to 16.88 of Wisconsin Statutes costs are billed back to



When new buildings are required, engineers design them. This is a shelter house (including rest rooms) at High Cliff State Park.

the agency served. Incidental to this, of course, it is then possible to render an annual report of all engineering costs.

4. The Engineering division is organized into sections which specialize in various phases of engineering work. In this way, individual engineers progressively develop into specialists for the attainment of the highest possible degree of engineering efficiency.

Because the Engineering division is responsible for all water measurement relative to flow in the various Wisconsin streams and the rivers survey section operates in connection with problems almost exclusively related to water supply and water flow, that section is under the supervision of the Engineering division. The sec-

tion is charged with determination of effects on relative conservation values of water level changes, highway relocations, water diversions, and any other physical changes. Such problems are coordinated through the required operating divisions which may be affected.

Because the Conservation Department has expanding responsibilities, the work load upon the Engineering division varies accordingly. The division operates on a staff of a size to fulfill only the minimum engineering requirements of the department. Consulting engineering service is relied upon to supplement permanent staff in such manner as to meet maximum peak work loads at any given time. In this way, a maximum of engineering efficiency is maintained with a minimum number of personnel.

ENGINEERING DIVISION ANNUAL REPORT

July 1, 1958 to June 30, 1964

Cost Summary and Comparison with Past Years

<i>No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>1958-59</i>	<i>1959-60</i>	<i>1960-61</i>	<i>1961-62</i>	<i>1962-63</i>	<i>1963-64</i>
1.	Engineering Personnel (Man-months)	156-1/3	168	168	173-1/8	190-1/2	189-1/4
2.	Number of Personnel at end of year	14	14	14	16	16	16
3.	Total Annual Engineering Salaries (Payroll).....	\$81,419.43	\$93,912.09	\$97,344.00	\$105,057.35	\$114,841.10	\$123,633.86
4.	Retirement—not included in (3) or (10) but is in (17)	7,189.79	8,856.63	10,232.00	10,225.00	10,593.00	15,548.00
5.	Average Monthly Salary Per Man (3)/(1).....	520.92	559.00	579.43	606.83	602.84	653.28
6.	Total Annual Travel Expense	7,509.09	9,142.20	9,320.35	10,007.74	8,707.04	7,876.93
7.	Capital Investment Costs	1,803.97	947.03	1,457.53	796.54	511.38	119,235.03
8.	Consulting Engr. Costs (Includes Bur. of Engr. Costs)	9,105.13	2,833.13	938.42	11,985.97	19,173.48	18,834.94
9.	All Other Engineering Costs	9,039.31	22,103.56	15,411.95	16,766.51	23,034.73	29,145.65
10.	Total Engineering Costs	108,876.93	128,938.01	124,472.25	144,614.11	166,267.73	298,726.41
11.	Item (10) less Items (7) + (8)	97,967.83	125,157.85	122,076.30	131,831.60	146,582.87	160,656.44
12.	Rivers Survey Personnel (Man-months)	24	24	24	24	24	24
13.	Rivers Survey Personnel at end of year	2	2	2	2	2	2
14.	Rivers Survey Annual Salary	11,852.76	13,098.00	13,512.00	14,124.00	14,652.00	15,954.00
15.	Rivers Survey Travel Expense	2,565.78	2,394.17	1,893.30	1,958.82	1,090.79	1,574.34
16.	Total Rivers Survey Costs	14,418.54	15,492.17	15,405.30	16,082.82	15,742.79	17,528.34
17.	Total Engineering Costs	\$130,485.26	\$149,506.65	\$150,109.55	\$170,921.93	\$192,603.52	\$331,802.75

The accompanying table summarizes the situation in connection with annual costs on a fiscal-year basis. Attention is called to the fact that in this table rivers survey expenditures are listed separately. While engineering services are kept track of accounting-wise and costs billed back against the projects handled, the rivers survey section within the Engineering division operates on a fixed budget and their costs are not billed back.

For comparative purposes, the table includes costs over the past six years or three bienniums. Particular attention is called to the number of personnel at the end of the year listed under item No. 2. It is interesting to note that under item No. 6, "Total Annual Travel Expense," in spite of a continually expanding work load expenses have been held down. Much of the credit in this direction must be given to the fact that the Conservation Department has purchased automobiles; and to a maximum extent, state-owned vehicles are used in lieu of personal cars as was done in previous bienniums. Consulting engineering costs listed under item No. 8 are a rather substantial portion of the over-all engineering costs for the reason previously indicated in that we use consulting service to take care of peak work loads. Much additional work has resulted from improvements associated with the Outdoor Recreation Act Program based on the 1-cent per pack cigarette sales tax.

Item No. 9 includes an item of \$12,500 cooperative expenditure with federal agencies for the purpose of conducting research on the effects of water diversion in connection with stream flow and water table. This is

a direct cash outlay. It would appear from item No. 10 that engineering costs have risen sharply in 1963-64. During the fiscal year, the Northwest Area headquarters building at Spooner was constructed at a total cost of approximately \$135,000. Because the headquarters functions to serve all divisions in the northwest area, it was deemed prudent to put the funds for constructing the headquarters in the engineering budget. This accounts for the sharp rise shown under item No. 10. Item No. 11 is a much more accurate indication of actual engineering costs.

Exclusive of the northwest area Headquarters construction, of the total expenditures shown, generally speaking approximately 40 per cent of the funds were provided by a fixed budget of the Engineering division which covered administration, safety work, hydrology studies, general department engineering, and rivers survey activities and the remaining 60 per cent of engineering costs were billed back against projects accomplished for the various divisions.

All engineering administration coordination within the department and relations with other engineering agencies such as the State Bureau of Engineering, Industrial Commission, State Board of Health, Federal-Aid engineering agencies, Corps of Engineers, etc., is handled through the office of the chief conservation engineer. The chief engineer is also the Conservation Commission's representative on the State Committee on Water Pollution and functions to represent the Conservation Department in interdepartmental relations involving the use of insecticides and pesticides.



A new headquarters building at Spooner now enables the Conservation Department to serve the northwest area more efficiently. A number of divisions have offices here.

Aside from the rivers survey section, the Engineering division is organized into four basic sections. Each is headed by a section chief.

Records show that the four basic engineering sections exclusive of the rivers survey section handle about a hundred specific assignments per year. Some are minor tasks requiring only a few hours, while others are major assignments calling for hun-

dreds of hours of engineering time.

The Engineering division also handles a number of continuous service functions such as maintenance of radio equipment within the department, monitoring and working in connection with the rather sizable fleet of motorized equipment, handling the continuing building inventory system, and progressively working with and recording hydrological data in the state.

MECHANICAL SECTION

The Conservation Department in its various divisions owns and operates approximately 765 trucks together with numerous tractors, trailers, fire plows, pumps, and other mechanical devices. The efficient purchase, development, use and, in some cases, manufacture of such equipment poses many mechanical engineering problems. These, together with necessary heating, refrigeration, and other

routine mechanical engineering problems is the responsibility of the mechanical section.

Also, the Conservation Department operates a fleet of approximately 210 state automobiles. Specifications for acquisition of and the handling of any engineering problems in connection with such mechanical fleet comes under the jurisdiction of the mechanical section.

ELECTRICAL AND COMMUNICATION SECTION

In order to carry out its responsibilities especially with respect to fire fighting, the Conservation Department owns, operates and maintains approximately 2,000 miles of telephone circuit and 500 miles of microwave circuit. Supplementing these point-to-point facilities, a land-mobile radio service is operated from the various field stations. Several hundred mobile units are operated in such manner for the purpose of carrying

out conservation activities.

Engineering demands in connection with the communications facilities described, from a standpoint of planning, operation, and maintenance are very great. The electrical and communications section also assumes responsibility for providing such direct electrical engineering service in connection with other engineering construction projects as may develop.

STRUCTURAL SECTION

The various operating divisions of the Conservation Department own and maintain approximately 1,600 buildings of various sizes and types located in all parts of the State. Engineering problems involving design of new buildings, modification of existing buildings, maintenance and disposal of existing buildings, are great.

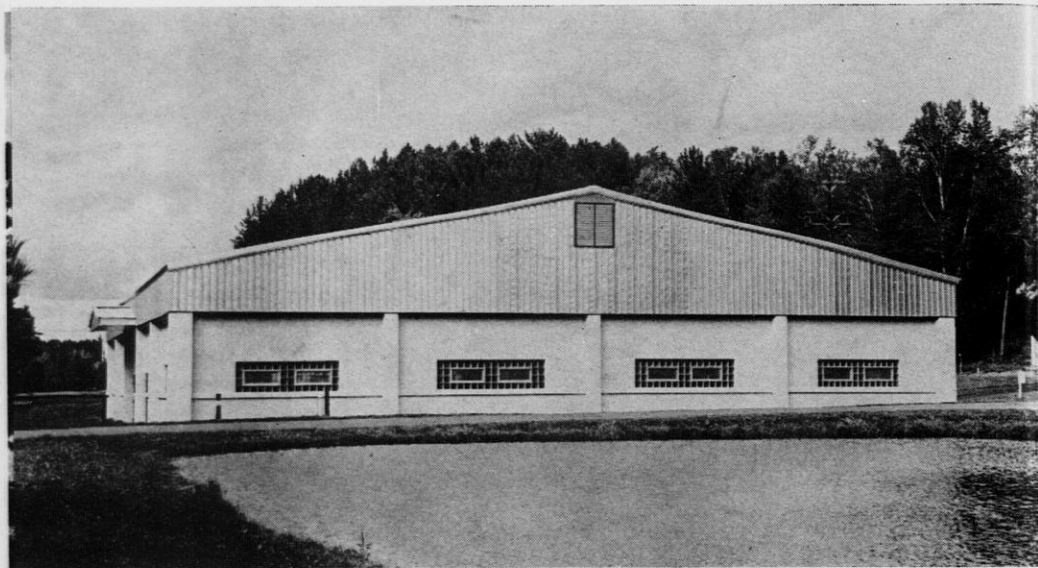
The structural section, in cooperation with the topographic and hydrology section, is called upon to design dam structures for water impoundments in connection with fish and game habitat development and for recreational purposes. Special structures such as water control devices, fish hatchery raceways, and other structural design problems are encountered.

TOPOGRAPHIC AND HYDROLOGY SECTION

This section handles all survey problems either directly or on a consulting basis. It carries on all departmental topographic and planimetric mapping, provides necessary geological services and conducts hydrological studies and does water measurement work in cooperation with the rivers survey section. Consequent to such work, engineering recommendations are made relative to water impoundments, water tables, runoff, various water supplies, etc. Federal-aid programs cooperating in the work outlined are handled through the topographic and hydrology section.

Under Wisconsin Statute 84.28 funds are provided in the Highway Commission's budget for the construction, reconstruction, and improvement of highway facilities on state-owned land. Projects established for such work must receive approval of both the Highway Commission and the Conservation Commission. All engineering requests for such projects are consolidated by the topographic and hydrology section within the Engineering division and then they function as liaison with the Engineering division staff in arranging for engineering work, cost estimating, etc., done by the highway engineers and then securing approval of the parent agencies.

Under Wisconsin Statute 84.28



At Woodruff, a new hatchery has been constructed. Specializing in muskellunge, it is recognized as one of the most modern warm water fish hatcheries in the world.

RIVERS SURVEY SECTION

This section is charged with five specific duties:

1. Maintain an up-to-date river and stream survey with respect to priority listings of the waters for preservation in a natural state.
2. Make evaluations as to effects on conservation of water level changes in our public waters.
3. Make recommendations relating to effects on conservation values of highway moves and relocations.
4. Make recommendations concerning water diversions from streams for agricultural irrigation purposes.
5. Make recommendations concerning applications for sand blanket placements, dredging requests, and proposed con-

struction or removal of dams.

All of the above five classes of activities have, of course, involved numerous specific assignments and are carried out on the basis of coordinating information gathered from the various other divisions concerned, and in many cases through direct investigation and representation at public hearings when such is required by the particular circumstances.

The rivers survey section is in all cases the liaison with the Wisconsin Public Service Commission and works directly with their engineering staff to a very great extent in evaluating the various water problems around the State. They also work in close cooperation with the Corps of Engineers, the U. S. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Conservation advances to the extent that the public knows and understands pertinent facts, appraises proposals well, and is motivated to act wisely. Thus its pace is determined by information and education in the broad sense. Conservation agencies are highly dependent on communications media, leaders and schoolmen to help get ideas through.

Information and Education

INFORMATION

The ideal but unattainable aim is to tell the people of Wisconsin everything they want to know, need to know, and should know about their Conservation Department.

Most of the mass communications media are used by the information section in working toward this end. Here is the breakdown:

News Services

News services activities aim at channeling a constant flow of information to the public from Department administrators and field leaders about what goes on in management of Wisconsin's natural resources. Activities along this line during the biennium covered a wide scope.

For example, 626 communications media outlets received news releases on a regular basis. Nearly 500 individual stories were issued during the biennium in 200 separate mailings. They were received by 277 weekly newspapers, 99 individuals working for daily newspapers in Wis-

consin or on its borders, 102 daily newspapers in nearby states, and 148 Wisconsin radio and television stations. In addition, releases were mailed to 270 Conservation Department field stations and employees as a means of keeping the Department's personnel informed.

Included with news releases was a calendar containing important conservation dates plus a generous helping of short filler material.

A large number of special releases dealing with fast-breaking stories where time is an important element was distributed. These were sent to wire services and about 40 daily newspapers.

Radio and television spots were used as special promotions involving safety, anti-litter, fire prevention, and related subjects which are not normally newsworthy but which need constant public attention.

Thousands of personal contacts were maintained with representatives



A figure of Paul Bunyan, the mythical lumberjack, greets visitors to the museum at the Conservation Education Center, Poynette.

of the press. These included face to face contacts, telephone conversations, press conferences, inspections, dedications, air and ground tours, and other similar activities.

Other activities included press coverage of monthly Conservation Commission meetings coupled with service to reporters in attendance, photographic coverage of various Department activities, preparation of speeches for various officials and radio and TV appearances to explain Department programs and helping with in-service training sessions to advise personnel on the art of communicating.

Radio

A weekly 14-minute Department radio program is now going into its eighth year of uninterrupted operation.

The number of stations using the program during the biennium has varied between 45 and 48. These commercial stations, together with the 10-station state radio network, provide a total of more than 50 outlets for the program each week, enabling the Department's message to reach a total of more than a million persons. The program, "Wisconsin Outdoors," seems to be increasing in popularity. Many favorable comments have been received from stations and listeners.

A new device called a "Code-a-phone" has been put into use in the Department's headquarters office to provide further radio and television coverage. This device enables radio and TV stations to dial a number and receive a recorded message from two to three minutes in length. The stations can then re-record this message from the phone onto their own equipment and broadcast it through their playback facilities. This has been used for the weekly "How's Fishing?" reports, for Colorama reports, and for short news features. More than 20 stations have utilized this service. It is expected that this number will increase as stations become more accustomed to the service.

Television

More than 20 stations continue to receive and televise the Department's short TV film clips which are produced on location in the field at the scene of the Department activities. Like the radio programs, TV productions seem to be enjoying an increase in popularity among viewers and station staff personnel.

Toward the end of the biennium, production was begun on a series of 13 TV shows. These will be 14-minutes in length and will be in full color as well as with sound track. These films are designed to serve a dual purpose in that the format will be such that they will be suitable for distribution for showing to live audiences at organized group meetings as well as for programming by TV stations.

Photography

Three new sound-color feature films were produced and placed in circulation during the biennium. They are "Pleasant World of Wisconsin,"

"Wonderful Wisconsin," and "Hunting Throughout the Year." The first two of these are scenic and recreational in nature and are designed primarily to promote tourist travel. The third shows the many different ways of hunting available in Wisconsin.

Photography for two additional sound-color feature films was completed, so that prints of these two films will be ready for distribution early in the next biennium. One is on the subject of county forests. The other shows the hazard of crown fires in Wisconsin and depicts methods used by the Forest Protection division to prevent and suppress them.

Still photo production kept pace with that of motion pictures and TV film clips. Besides the photographic work conducted by members of the information section, cameras in use by field personnel have helped tremendously to increase the file of photographs in the Madison office which is used heavily by the public.

The main file of more than 20,000 pictures is being revamped and brought up to date at this time. During the biennium, 18,921 black and white and color films were processed by our darkroom. From these and from file negatives 31,122 prints and enlargements were made.

National award was received in 1964 for an entry of still photographs in competition with other conservation agencies throughout the United States and Canada.

Newsletter, Speakers Bureau

Other activities conducted by the information section during the biennium include preparation of the Department newsletter and handling of requests for Department personnel to

appear as speakers at organized group meetings.

The newsletter is distributed to all department personnel, usually once a month. Occasionally an additional issue is published to provide for special items of importance which need to be brought to the attention of all personnel. The newsletter helps keep department personnel advised

of policies and plans as they are adopted.

The speakers bureau serves as a clearing house for requests received from organized groups for appearances by department personnel. The speakers bureau receives the request and channels them to the proper division supervisor for assignments to be made.

EDUCATION

School Services

Major emphasis during the past biennium stressed teacher training in the areas of school camping, conservation education, school forest utilization. A number of teacher work-

shops were conducted throughout the state stressing the importance of conservation education, new teaching ideas, and new materials available.

Joint efforts with the Department of Public Instruction and the College



Logging and forestry tools are demonstrated at the Conservation Education Center.

of Agriculture resulted in a series of teacher in-service meetings, which were held at Eau Claire, Stevens Point, Manitowoc, and Waukesha. The publication, "A Guide to Conservation Education and Resource Use in Wisconsin," served as the basis for the workshops.

Active participation continued with the following conservation education committees:

- a. State Conservation Curriculum Committee
- b. Wisconsin Council for Conservation Education
- c. Wisconsin Education Association
- d. The East Lake States Conservation Education Association
- e. The Education Subcommittee of the Natural Resources Committee of State Agencies
- f. The Education Advisory Committee for Trees for Tomorrow
- g. The Guido Rahr Conservation Scholarship Committee

Conservation materials for teaching continue to be in high demand, and requests from teachers, schools, and colleges continue. Particular emphasis has been placed on nature trail development by many school systems. A handout or guide, as well as ideas for methods of illustrating examples, was given to these schools. Visits to these educational facilities and assistance in trail development was evidenced in a number of schools.

The conservation film library expanded in distribution over the previous biennium by nearly 3,000 showings, or a total of 26,104 requests. During the past year, the film library has expanded its activities to Wisconsin-centered conservation

questions, with new films geared primarily to Wisconsin activities. This has resulted in a greater utilization of Wisconsin-oriented conservation films.

School camping increased this past year with nine schools adding camping as a regular part of their school curriculum. These schools were centered in southwestern Wisconsin, and many of them utilized the new youth camp facilities at Wyalusing State Park. A workshop highlighting school camping was held in October of 1963, in cooperation with Platteville State University, Department of Public Instruction, and the Wisconsin Conservation Department.

Summer high school conservation courses continued to be popular, and at present a total of nine schools are conducting outdoor summer high school work programs. Summer conservation courses at state universities, Trees for Tomorrow, and Pigeon Lake State University Camp continue. Support in planning these programs and furnishing teaching materials continues.

Support is given the National Audubon Camp, which in 1964 had its highest enrollment since its beginning 10 years ago. This high enrollment reflected an increased number of Wisconsin teachers.

The Conservation Bulletin continues to be an important factor in the conservation education field in Wisconsin. At present, nearly 10,000 copies of the bi-monthly publication are going to Wisconsin schools. The section for teachers in the Bulletin has highlighted teacher workshops, book reviews, school forest development, as well as other phases of conservation education.

The educational staff also assisted, with other department divisions, in promoting the youth conservation camp program in Wisconsin. Coordination of the educational offerings, the conservation materials used, and the conservation films shown was achieved. Emphasis on this important phase of the youth conservation program will be continued.

Conservation Education Center

A "classroom in the outdoors" has characterized development of the new educational facility at the state game farm in Poynette. The past year, 270 organized school groups visited and spent a minimum of two hours at the Conservation Center. With the addi-

tion of a full-time resident manager and an assistant manager, the program has expanded to include new nature trails, new conservation exhibits, a typical fire lookout tower, as well as an up-to-date and authentic model forest nursery. Facilities now include a self-activated speaker system enabling any group or family to hear a series of lectures and explanations of the conservation exhibits.

The center also served as the site for about 30 teachers' meetings during the past year, as well as a number of Conservation Committee sessions. Very often, day-long meetings were held, utilizing the facilities of the large auditorium and the exhibits as a part of the program.



One of the newer acquisitions at Poynette is an old-time log house. It was dismantled at its original location and reconstructed here.

Several hunter safety and marksman training programs were held at the newly developed rifle range at this site.

A large picnic ground and ample parking area have made this a popular stop for many outings of families, organizations, and school-related groups.

New plans include a total land use program, development of additional trails, and a continual effort to utilize the center as a conservation education library. New materials, books, and teaching aids are being added from time to time.

Conservation Exhibits

The conservation exhibit program

in the past biennium increased its activities to a number of two and three-day shows throughout the state. The use of educational exhibits has expanded, and frequently these have been manned by local Department personnel rather than the exhibit staff.

Large exhibits in the past year included the Farm Progress Days, State Fair at West Allis, Milwaukee Sentinel Sports Show, Green Bay Sports Show, and a number of regional and county fairs. The exhibit program is geared to stress Department programs in the field of resource management.

These activities are coordinated from the Conservation Center at Poynette, and very often utilize the same exhibits and personnel.

PUBLICATIONS

The Publications Section is a one-man unit giving primary attention to editing and handling publication details of the Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin, the Biennial Report, fish and game regulations, and a variety of other publications.

Wisconsin Conservation Bulletin

The Bulletin continued to be issued on the basis adopted in 1960—as a 32-page bimonthly publication in 8½ x 11¼ size, printed by economical web offset.

Its purpose is to serve as a source of reliable and timely conservation information for Wisconsin schools and the interested Wisconsin public. It concentrates on information of particular significance to this state, drawing primarily on the Wisconsin Conservation Department for its material but also on cooperating state, federal, and county agencies.

Circulation has been relatively stable recently, 90,300 copies of each issue being printed at both the beginning and the end of the biennium. Failure to gain circulation can be attributed to the fact that in 1962 it became impractical to make application blanks available to new purchasers of sportsmen's licenses as was done previously. With the sportsmen's license now a "best buy," no longer priced to include a donation, and its sales jumping to 158,518 in 1962 and 192,308 in 1963, continuing to supply application blanks to the purchasers would have resulted in a higher Bulletin circulation than its budget could stand.

Wisconsin physicians' offices were added to the subscription list. Along with schools, libraries and barber shops, these office locations enable each copy to serve many readers.

Individual requests for the Bulletin

were handled as in the past. That is, adult residents of Wisconsin were placed on the subscription list if they showed interest by placing their own applications with the Madison office.

Although it represented nothing new in procedure, a significant change in terminology was adopted. Instead of being "placed on the mailing list," applicants for the Bulletin now are given "subscriptions." The subscriptions are free, expire within two years, and are renewable. The renewal requirement eliminates about 15 per cent of the less interested subscribers each two years, thus making room for new subscribers.

A free subscription system is more efficient than the old-fashioned mailing list that accumulates and retains names indefinitely. For readers it is more economical than the paid subscription basis, and thus insures a worthwhile circulation. For a state conservation department (which in any event must pay for the educational effort of publishing a magazine) it is fully as economical as the subscription fee system for these reasons: (1) use of a lower-cost publication is feasible; (2) there are no promotion costs; (3) one expiration notice is enough; (4) subscribers pay their own postage on subscription renewals; and (5) there is no need for the extra bookkeeping required in han-

VACATION AND TRAVEL SERVICE

Continued satisfying growth characterized the biennium for the newly titled Vacation and Travel Service. This office, previously known as the Recreational Advertising and Publicity Section, is now known by a title which more appropriately defines its total mission.

dling money.

There was no marked change in Bulletin content during the biennium. However, it became somewhat more difficult to obtain an adequate number of high-quality contributions from Conservation Department personnel because of the pressure of other duties.

Other Publications

Because budgets were too tight to permit adequate printing during the 1960-1962 biennium, the Conservation Department entered the 1962-1964 period with depleted stocks of publications. Consequently the major effort recently has been to rebuild the supply by reprinting previously-issued titles, in most cases revising them first. Twenty-nine publications handled by this section were new editions of familiar titles.

In addition, two all-new publications were issued.

Also, 29 Conservation Bulletin articles were reprinted as separates. In most cases the edition was limited to 1,000 copies or less and the supply used primarily in answering correspondence. However, a few articles of unusual interest were reprinted in editions of 5,000 to 15,000. Several article reprints proved so popular that it was necessary to reprint them a second or third time.

The Service was able to operate under the best budget in its history, \$700,000 for advertising and promotion and \$140,000 for the ORAP created tourist information program. The increased funds for the advertising program enabled the service to show a substantial 20 per cent increase in



The Milwaukee office of the Vacation and Travel Service has new quarters in the District State Office Building.

the number of advertising inquiries received.

During the fiscal year 1962-63, 245,887 such inquiries were received; during 1963-64, a total of 266,534. This combined total of 512,421 for the 1962-64 biennium represents an increase of 85,583 over the preceding biennium.

One of the features of the biennium was the establishment of the Hiawatha Pioneer Trail. This heritage-type trail wanders over about 1,000 miles of Wisconsin touching most of the historically interesting communities in the south and east portions of the state. The idea of the nationwide system of heritage trails was con-

ceived and promoted by the American Petroleum Institute. The Hiawatha Pioneer Trail is sponsored by the states of Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

For the first time in history, the Service published a special autumn Colorama mailing piece to supplement the fall advertising program. This attractive, full color mailing piece is sent to individuals in contiguous states who are potential autumn tourists.

Another publication issued during the biennium was the revised Wisconsin Water Trails booklet. This description of 48 most popular Wisconsin canoe trails is one of the most sought-

OFFICIAL WISCONSIN VACATION CENTER

WISCONSIN APPLES-BETTER, JUICIER,
TASTIER-ALL QUALITY-DEPT. OF AGRIC



In Chicago, the Conservation Department information center advertises Wisconsin vacations—and also, in season, other products. Here, in a fall display, the subject is apples.

after of the services rendered.

The Milwaukee office of the Vacation and Travel Service was moved into the new Milwaukee District State Office Building and a large display of Wisconsin's vacation attractions was placed in the new building's lobby.

The Service was invited to participate in the annual academy of the State Highway Patrol. Two hours have been allocated the office to at least partially inculcate the new patrolmen with the importance of the tourist business to the state's economy and to remind them of the many recreation facilities that abound.

The Service released two new full-sound and color motion pictures, "Wonderful Wisconsin" and "The Pleasant World of Wisconsin." The films are 14½ minutes in length and have already seen considerable TV and meeting usage.

The Chicago office, the Wisconsin Official Vacation Center, was reorganized. The position of assistant manager was deleted and two tourist information representative positions established. The office continued its cooperation with other state departments and agencies by placing special displays in the office window.

The statewide tourist information

service established under the Outdoor Recreation and Resource Development Program in 1961 grew from one permanent and two mobile information centers in 1962 to a total of seven in 1964. All the information centers are located on major highways entering the state.

Attractive, pleasant and well trained female tourist information specialists are on hand 12 hours a

day from May to September to welcome Wisconsin visitors.

In 1963, 40,423 carloads or 133,396 individual newcomers visited the centers from all 50 states and 10 foreign countries asking about interesting places to see and things to do.

Results of current surveys show Wisconsin tourists are extremely well pleased with this unique and free hospitality service.

CONSERVATION CONGRESS AND CLUBS

A member of the Information and Education staff serves as liaison between the Conservation Department, Conservation Congress, and Conservation Clubs.

Congress

After 30 continuous years, the Conservation Congress renewed its efforts of streamlining its activities to meet the ever-changing demands of public participation in fish and game rule making.

The Conservation Congress was established in 1934 as an advisory committee to the Conservation Commission on fishing and hunting regulations. Prior to this time, conservation laws were changed by legislature action. This process proved both costly and time consuming for legislators. In its present form the Congress enlists the aid of 355 elected members from 71 counties, with three regular and two alternate members from each county. The terms of office for regular members are three years. One statewide meeting is held each year in May, to coordinate local recommendations.

During the interim of state meetings, an executive council of 24 men

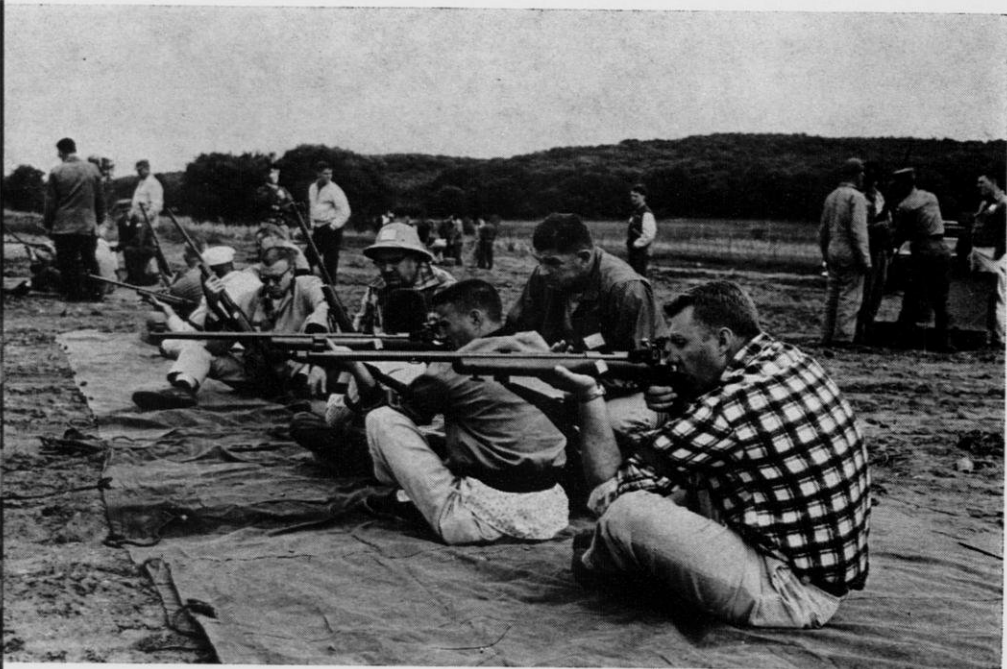
from 12 districts conducts affairs of the Congress. Each district meets twice each year, January and May, to coordinate county recommendations, review proposed department programs, and elect two councilors.

As the entire body of the Congress serves only in an advisory capacity to the Commission, final action rests with the Commission.

Clubs

Recent surveys of sportsmen's organizations in the state show 543 groups with interest in improved outdoor recreation. Many of these clubs have generated such worthwhile projects as wetland acquisition, public access to waters, game and fish propagation, shrub and tree planting, and safety training program. Others encourage proper legislation, donate funds to local Conservation Department projects, provide for scholarships, or stimulate conservation teaching in outdoor classrooms.

Key club leaders are invited to attend the Annual Sportsmen's Leadership Conference in cooperation with Trees for Tomorrow, Inc., sponsored by the Conservation Congress. Field trips and outdoor classroom discus-



A rifle range at Poyette serves to train instructors for gun safety courses. Also, conservation wardens and members of the State Patrol sharpen their shooting eyes here.

sions provide an excellent media of exchanging club ideas and projection of Department programs.

Statewide recognition for club ac-

tivities is accomplished with an award program. Clubs submit an annual evaluation of their program, verified by field personnel, to the Executive Council of the Congress.

Services you require of the Conservation Department almost invariably involve clerical personnel. Whether you contribute to the nearly half-million pieces of mail the Department receives each year, buy a license, need a booklet or movie film, seek information, or register a deer, clerical helps you.

Clerical

Clerical services are provided for 11 Department divisions at four Madison offices and 29 field stations by 110 personnel. In January 1964, the Madison offices were consolidated in the Hill Farms State Office Building.

Automation is constantly studied and used to keep pace with increased demands for clerical services. All Madison personnel assigned to typ-

ing or secretarial duties have been equipped with electric typewriters. Improvements in the copy machine field make these machines a vital tool in the reproduction of typed or written material. New developments in office equipment and clerical procedures are brought to the attention of supervisory personnel for savings in time and money.

SECRETARIAL SERVICES

Secretarial functions are provided the division chiefs and their assistants by the assignment of not less than two and as many as five secretaries and typists. Their chief function is the completion of administrative detail in correspondence, publicity releases, record keeping, land purchases and contact with the general public.

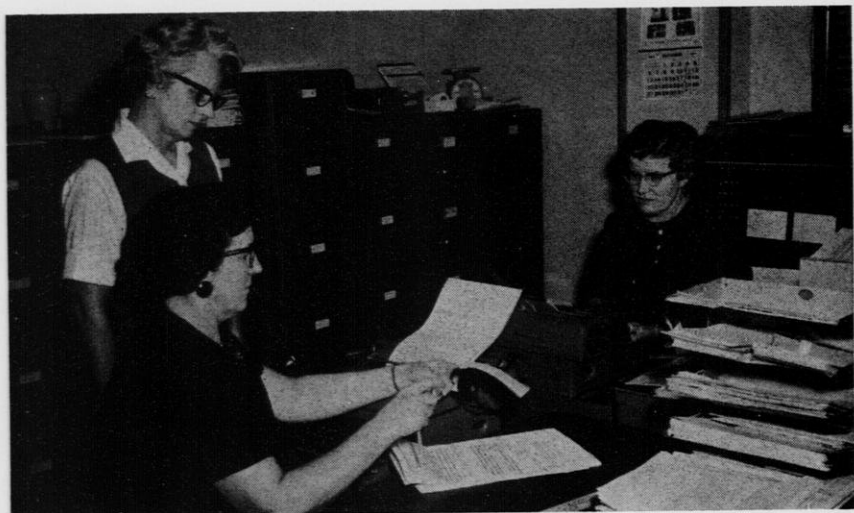
Land purchases for the past two years numbered 730. Clerical assistance begins with the appraisal and continues beyond mailing of the purchase price check to the file records

which are retained permanently.

Correspondence requires approximately 75,000 typed replies annually at the central office.

Most telephone and public contacts begin with clerical people and they number over 100,000 every year.

Necessary records require many hours to compile and result in such reports as the fish distribution by waters and county, the law enforcement arrest summary, or a forest protection fire report.



This is clerical personnel at Black River Falls, headquarters of the West Central Area. The Conservation Department expedites its service to the public with clerical assistance at 29 field stations as well as Madison.

TYPING SECTION

This section prepares for reproduction any material that will be printed, mimeographed or reproduced for distribution to Department personnel, state or federal agencies and the general public. Approximately 2,300 requests are processed annually.

Forms used by the Department total more than 1,000. A program of standard form design is practiced on all requests for new or reprinted forms. Forms that can be designed to be sent in a window envelope often eliminate double typing of addresses. Form records and histories provide

information for reordering, use and disposition of all forms.

This section prepares stencils or other masters for over 200 news releases annually, and for about 20 of the popular "How's Fishing" reports issued each summer. The Department budget of nearly 100 pages of figures is typed here. Most pamphlets, booklets and publications are prepared for printing by two vari-typer machines. Over 100,000 mailing labels are typed each year, mainly for distribution of vacation information to prospective tourists.

FILING SECTION

Central files contain some 10,000 folders of material stored in filing cabinet drawers and shelf-style equipment. Records which are to be kept permanently or for a definite period of time end up here. Three file clerks are kept busy storing this material or

retrieving it for current use. Some records have been microfilmed and this method of filing will be utilized wherever possible. The Department library is maintained here and contains books on conservation subjects which may be checked out to our personnel.

MAIL AND SUPPLY

This section was responsible for a large part of the move to the new offices. Their floor planning, marking of equipment and assistance in the move itself permitted the transfer of material and supplies to be completed in less than one week. This group of personnel provided services to all divisions in arranging their new quarters.

Mail and Supply activities continued to increase. This was evident in the Vacation and Travel Service requests which reached 170,000 in 1963. Requests for information were counted, coded, prepared for typing and the necessary information mailed within a three-day period from time of receipt. Nine tourist information trailers were serviced with publications and material from several hundred Chambers of Commerce plus those issued by the Department.

Dispatch of licenses and hunting

and fishing laws is made to county clerks, several hundred license depots, and Department personnel. Special items such as the Horicon goose hunt application are received, opened, and the outgoing notification sent by these people.

An inventory of all office furniture and equipment is taken and checked annually.

Eleven staff cars which average about 35,000 miles every 12 months are maintained and dispatched to Madison office personnel on a pool arrangement.

The Conservation Bulletin circulation list remains at about 90,000 copies sent out bi-monthly.

Operation of mimeograph, ditto and copy machines by Mail and Supply personnel completes the numerous duties assigned to this section.

FIELD SERVICES

Forty-two clerical girls are assigned to provide secretarial and typist services at 29 field stations. The five area offices are staffed with from three to five people who provide such services as handling 3,000 public contacts in the West Central Area, more than 500 hours of typing on nearly 1,700 classification reports on lakes for five counties in the Northwest Area, preparation of initial data on beaver complaints in the Northeast Area, the sale of \$20,000 worth of licenses to 3,600 applicants in the East Central Area and the typing of stencils and mailing labels for a list of Christmas tree dealers of Wisconsin at the Southern Area.

Clerical employees at 10 forest pro-

tection district stations and the Tomahawk office perform varied duties during the years as follows:

Prepare 1,500 emergency fire warden credentials.

Issue nearly 9,500 burning permits.

Spend close to 1,800 hours on radio operation and about 900 on fire dispatching.

Register deer and bear.

Take weather readings and submit reports.

Sell licenses and park stickers.

The above duties are in addition to completing secretarial and typing assignments for divisional personnel stationed in the district.

Yesterday's bookkeepers now have successors operating the calculators and computers of a more complex age. Broadly, their responsibility is to insure good business management. Among other things they maintain accounts, do auditing, analyze costs, supervise license sales, prepare budgets—and see to it that the Department operates within those budgets.

Finance

The Finance division is responsible for the overall financial business of the Department including budgeting and budgetary control, accounting, both general and cost, auditing, licensing, boat registration, field business management, cashiering, purchasing and property inventory.

The function of budgeting consists in preparation of the Department's biennial budget and assisting the Director and Assistant Directors in presenting the budget to the Conservation Commission, the Governor and the Legislature.

Budgetary control consists in establishing adequate controls so as to insure that all divisions operate within and in accordance with their budgets.

The general accounting part of the Accounting Section maintains records on funds, appropriations, allotments, receipts, disbursements and encumbrances, does the necessary preauditing, coding and processing of vouchers, prepares financial statements and reconciles accounts with the Bureau of Finance.

The cost accounting part of the Accounting Section prepares reports which take into consideration expenditures from the standpoint of the cost of producing specific items, if measurable items are produced, or the cost of services rendered by gathering together all items of cost relating thereto. Costs on the operation of motorized equipment are also prepared. The data compiled in the cost reports is used in the program budget prepared by the section on a biennial basis.

This section is also responsible for the internal auditing work to determine that all receipts of the Department are collected and deposited and that expenditures are made in accordance with the statutes.

The License Section handles the purchase, distribution and sale of all Departmental licenses and tags, including hunting, fishing and trapping and all regulation pamphlets relating to fishing, hunting and trapping seasons. The section maintains its own license sales accounting records and is responsible for the collection of ac-



Accounting comprises a major portion of the Finance division's work. It includes not only financial record keeping, but also cost analysis for various items and services. As examples, the cost per pound of stocked trout and the cost per mile of operating state cars are determined here, as well as the specific factors that enter into these costs.

counts receivable connected with the license business.

The section also handles the processing and issuance of special permits and special licenses. They also handle the arrest and seizure records, the collection of warden fees and the sale of confiscations.

The first three year period of boat registration was completed as of April 1, 1963, and the initial period of re-registration of boats begun on that date. Boat registration records are available by motor or sail and original or fleet registration by county and by resident or nonresident status.

The Field Business Management Section handles the business affairs for the finance and other divisions at the area level including all costs and other activities connected with the op-

eration of the area headquarters buildings. Audits of municipality records are made on water safety patrol claims, public access aid claims and claims for recreational aids to counties by the business managers.

The cashiering function provides for maintaining a comprehensive control over all receipts, including proper classification of receipts, preparation of deposits, and making deposits with the state treasurer.

The Purchasing function covers the centralized purchasing of all Departmental materials and supplies. It includes the maintenance and development of specification and vendor files of those materials, supplies and equipment needed by the Department. Also are included the efforts to control inventory stocks through



Licenses and permits running into the millions yearly, along with the necessary tags, regulation folders and records, are the responsibility of this section.

salvage and material listings, the preparation of and placing of requisitions with the Bureau of Purchases, and the follow-through on orders placed for the purpose of expediting delivery of materials and equipment to meet requirements.

The property inventory function of the Finance Division covers the maintenance of the overall Department inventory records and the handling of insurance matters for the entire Department.

COMPARATIVE REPORT OF LICENSE SALES

<i>Type of License</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1961</i>	<i>1962</i>	<i>1963</i>
•• Resident Fishing	612,913	630,126	514,819	509,196
Nonresident Fishing (Annual License)	259,792	269,403	270,772	283,573
Nonresident Combination 15 Day Fishing	53,022	53,094	53,739	55,731
Nonresident Fish Shipping Coupons	89	54	39	17
Cisco Fishing Licenses	351	334	370	373
•• Sturgeon Spearing Licenses	3,352	3,258	4,522	5,400
•• Resident Small Game Hunting Licenses	343,705	327,456	338,885	367,558
•• Resident Deer Hunting Licenses	335,238	305,402	328,796	357,604
Voluntary Sportsmen's Licenses	65,371	130,898	158,518	192,308
Resident Trapping Licenses	4,401	2,811	2,816	2,669
Trap Tags	278,930	264,804	323,376	378,874
Deer Party Permits	47,522	-----	-----	5,580
Nonresident Big Game Hunting Licenses	2,970	2,461	2,239	2,948
Nonresident Small Game Hunting Licenses	1,959	1,738	1,709	2,176
Nonresident Deer Archer Licenses	3,939	3,796	4,289	4,892
Nonresident Shooting Preserve Licenses	737	606	752	784
Settler Small Game Hunting Licenses	438	441	490	546
Settler Deer Hunting Licenses	542	515	632	660
Set Line Licenses	2,254	2,320	2,044	2,039
Set Line Tags	5,730	5,744	4,939	4,751
Set or Bank Pole Licenses	627	755	760	805
Slat Net Licenses	57	54	48	38
Slat Net Tags	1,874	1,796	1,478	1,371
Guide Licenses	818	851	828	798
Christmas Tree Dealers' Licenses	1,559	1,442	1,009	1,318
Wholesale Fish Dealers' Licenses	195	197	193	193
Bait Dealers' - Class "A" Licenses	91	103	108	115
Bait Dealers' - Class "B" Licenses	1,341	1,451	1,419	1,401
Great Lakes Commercial Fishing Licenses	360	351	347	367
Mississippi River Commercial Fishing Licenses	143	159	155	151
Taxidermist Licenses	113	109	122	144
Fur Dealers' Licenses - Itinerant	2	2	3	4
Fur Dealers' Licenses - Class "A"	57	58	70	85
Fur Dealers' Licenses - Class "B"	51	44	49	48
Fur Auctioneer	1	-----	-----	-----
Bait Net Licenses	7	-----	-----	-----
Trammel Net Licenses	25	23	18	19
Wild Rice Harvester	498	751	607	583
Wild Rice Dealer - Class "B"	1	-----	1	-----
Wild Rice Dealer - Class "C"	4	4	5	4
Wild Rice Dealer - Class "D"	14	18	21	22
Deer Farm Licenses	124	134	144	155
Muskrat Farm Licenses	327	320	319	351
Beaver Farm Licenses	28	27	28	27
Fur Animal Farm Licenses	189	217	247	288
Game Farm Licenses	797	844	905	1,013
Private Fish Hatchery Licenses	739	822	880	974
Shooting Preserve Licenses	98	111	119	129
Mink Farm Licenses	66	66	71	90
Scientific Permits	45	52	46	51
Bird Banding Permits	15	24	19	13
Co-operative Rearing Pond Permits	34	34	36	33
Children's Fish Pond Permits	33	30	30	26
Exhibition Licenses	41	47	51	57
Miscellaneous Permits	549	464	463	456
Special Deer Dealers' Licenses	-----	-----	82,651	90,417
Annual Park Stickers	-----	-----	168,071	200,539
Daily Park Stickers	-----	-----	-----	-----

*•• Includes number of Voluntary Sportsmen's Licenses issued.

••• Does not include number of Voluntary Sportsmen's Licenses issued.

••• Shows Sturgeon Spearing License sales 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964.

BOAT REGISTRATION TOTALS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 1964

	<i>Motor</i>	<i>Sail</i>	<i>Total</i>
Boats Registered by Residents	216,253	3,809	220,062
Boats Registered by Nonresidents	23,564	885	24,449
TOTAL	239,817	4,694	244,511

BOATS REGISTERED BY NONRESIDENTS—SEPTEMBER 30, 1964

	<i>Original Registration</i>		<i>Fleet Registration</i>		<i>Total</i>		<i>Grand Total</i>
	<i>Motor</i>	<i>Sail</i>	<i>Motor</i>	<i>Sail</i>	<i>Motor</i>	<i>Sail</i>	
Arkansas	4	1			4	1	5
Kansas	31	1			31	1	32
Maryland	12	1			12	1	13
Delaware	1	1			1	1	2
California	37		4		41		41
Florida	145	3			145	3	148
Georgia	1	1			1	1	2
Illinois	14,970	684	904	15	15,874	699	16,573
Indiana	529	5	82	3	611	8	619
Iowa	414	11	21	1	435	12	447
Michigan	563	7	75		638	7	645
Minnesota	5,052	96	107	3	5,159	99	5,258
Ohio	191	7	24		215	7	222
Missouri	107	17	4		111	17	128
New York	25	3			25	3	28
Kentucky	25	1	4		29	1	30
Nebraska	24	1			24	1	25
New Jersey	10	1			10	1	11
Pennsylvania	12	4	5		17	4	21
Oklahoma	5	1			5	1	6
North Dakota	4	2			4	2	6
Texas	35	2			35	2	37
Colorado	7	1			7	1	8
Virginia	13		2	2	15	2	17
Connecticut	10	4			10	4	14
Miscellaneous	96	6	8		104	6	110
Canada	1				1		1
TOTALS	22,324	861	1,240	24	23,564	885	24,449

BOAT REGISTRATION, SEPTEMBER 30, 1964, BY COUNTY

	Original Registration		Fleet Registration		Total		Grand Total
	Motor	Sail	Motor	Sail	Motor	Sail	
Adams	343	4	311		654	4	658
Ashland	1,239	13	188		1,427	13	1,440
Barron	2,482	8	1,299	1	3,781	9	3,790
Bayfield	993	8	982	7	1,975	15	1,990
Brown	5,849	121	252	1	6,101	122	6,323
Buffalo	816		99		915		915
Burnett	979	6	1,720	1	2,699	7	2,706
Calumet	963	11	114		1,077	11	1,088
Chippewa	2,339	21	594		2,933	21	2,954
Clark	939	1	11		950	1	951
Columbia	2,020	16	395		2,415	18	2,433
Crawford	887		187	1	1,074	1	1,075
Dane	10,035	356	397	13	10,432	369	10,801
Dodge	2,709	22	496		3,205	22	3,227
Door	1,364	34	622	21	1,986	55	2,041
Douglas	2,637	22	411	16	3,048	38	3,086
Dunn	1,133	1	84		1,217	1	1,218
Eau Claire	3,388	39	23		3,411	39	3,450
Florence	265	1	150		415	1	416
Fond du Lac	3,118	67	202		3,320	67	3,387
Forest	514	3	739	11	1,253	14	1,267
Grant	1,999		111		2,110		2,110
Green	669	6			669	6	675
Green Lake	1,309	30	562	9	1,871	39	1,910
Iowa	422	2	9		431	2	433
Iron	656	3	916	17	1,572	20	1,592
Jackson	465	3	31		496	3	499
Jefferson	2,232	33	623	1	2,855	34	2,889
Juneau	848	2	198		1,046	2	1,048
Kenosha	3,394	67	498	6	3,892	73	3,965
Kewaunee	418	1	32		450	1	451
La Crosse	4,775	26	225		5,000	26	5,026
Lafayette	352	1	59		411	1	412
Langlade	1,110	5	415	4	1,525	9	1,534
Lincoln	1,732	3	750		2,482	3	2,485
Manitowoc	2,641	44	83	3	2,724	47	2,771
Marathon	4,829	29	175		5,004	29	5,033
Marinette	1,764	22	526		2,290	22	2,312
Marquette	433	4	459	3	892	7	899
Milwaukee	28,373	846	931	9	29,304	855	30,159
Monroe	654	2	17		671	2	673
Oconto	1,261	8	551		1,812	8	1,820
Oneida	3,289	35	4,338	95	7,627	130	7,757
Outagamie	5,683	63	81		5,764	63	5,827
Ozaukee	1,478	40	65	6	1,543	46	1,589
Pepin	377	1	24		401	1	402
Pierce	716	3	103		819	3	822
Folk	1,830	15	700	3	2,530	18	2,548
Portage	1,715	12	84	1	1,799	13	1,812
Price	1,154	10	694	2	1,848	12	1,860
Racine	4,833	138	406	20	5,239	158	5,397
Richland	537	1	5		542	1	543
Rock	4,377	63	216		4,593	63	4,656
Rusk	845	5	347		1,192	5	1,197
St. Croix	1,265	10	55		1,320	10	1,330
Sauk	1,567	7	280		1,847	9	1,856
Sawyer	1,223	18	3,304	22	4,527	40	4,567
Shawano	1,823	4	384	2	2,207	6	2,213
Sheboygan	3,193	102	231	1	3,424	103	3,527
Taylor	727	1	151		878	1	879
Trempealeau	713	2	48		761	2	763
Vernon	793	3	118		911	3	914
Vilas	2,361	37	5,960	101	8,321	138	8,459
Walworth	3,173	193	1,117	38	4,290	231	4,521
Washburn	1,253	11	1,412	10	2,665	21	2,686
Washington	1,965	55	270	5	2,235	60	2,295
Waukesha	9,480	422	1,299	13	10,779	435	11,214
Waupaca	2,813	14	702	5	3,515	19	3,534
Waushara	736	5	330		1,066	5	1,071
Winnebago	7,481	165	875	12	8,356	177	8,533
Wood	3,319	19	115		3,434	19	3,453
Menominee	19		6		25		25
TOTAL	176,086	3,345	40,167	464	216,253	3,809	220,062

FINANCIAL REPORT, 1962-1963

BEGINNING AND ENDING BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS OF THE OVER-ALL CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1962-1963 CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriation	Balance Forwarded From 1961-1962	Plus Revenue 1962-1963	Minus Disbursements 1962-1963	Plus Transfers 1962-1963	Minus Transfers 1962-1963	Cash Balance	Minus Unliquidated Encumbrances	Subtotal	Unencumbered (1) Balance Available For 1963-1964
Imprest Fund Advance	5,000.00					5,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00
Fish and Game	1,375,481.81	8,297,336.46		155.99 b	6,293,444.68 a 65,170.02 a 161,473.50 a 120,797.38 a 116,222.48 a 352,120.00 a 866,881.66 a 3,500.00 a 668.00 a 24,029.05 a			1,668,667.49 405,056.88	
Fish and Game Operations	244,022.70		6,132,410.50	6,293,444.68 a				1,668,667.49 72,656.98	1,758,066.75
Bear and Deer Damage	—		24,029.05	24,029.05 a				—	—
Transfers to General Fund	—		65,170.02	65,170.02 a				—	—
Bounties	—		161,473.50	161,473.50 a				—	—
School Tax on P.H.G.	—		120,797.38	120,797.38 a				—	—
Outdoor Animal Exhibit	—		3,500.00	3,500.00 a				—	—
Claims against the State	—		668.00	668.00 a				—	—
Forestry	994,042.88	5,738,069.62			5,065,401.73 d 220,609.14 d 4,750.00 d 256,664.07 d 79,530.52 d 523,964.17 d			581,192.87 348,057.36	866,628.99
Forestry Operations	95,811.45		4,813,155.82	5,065,401.73 d				581,192.87 275,089.51	—
County Forest Aid	—		220,609.14	220,609.14 d				—	—
Forest Crop Administration	—		4,750.00	4,750.00 d				—	—
Forest Crop Aid	—		256,664.07	256,664.07 d				—	—
State Parks	23,907.69	1,033,439.22			1,070,106.48 b	(12,759.57)		(12,759.57)	129,112.30
State Parks Operations	8,236.95		926,843.07	1,070,106.48 f		151,500.36	9,628.49	141,871.87	—
Education and Advertising									
Recreational Advertising	12,471.10		357,293.68	352,120.00 a		7,297.42	5,738.99	1,558.43	1,558.43 k
Information and Education	18,619.07		202,391.48	116,222.48 a 79,530.52 d			4,268.84		
						11,980.59	2,921.14	4,790.61	

(1) See (c), (e) and (g) under footnotes for 1962-1963 transfer balances for changes between Subtotal and Unencumbered Balance Available.

FINANCIAL REPORT, 1962-1963 (Continued)

BEGINNING AND ENDING BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS OF THE OVER-ALL CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1962-1963 (Cont.)

Appropriation	Balance Forwarded From 1961-1962	Plus Revenue 1962-1963	Minus Disbursements 1962-1963	Plus Transfers 1962-1963	Minus Transfers 1962-1963	Cash Balance	Minus Unliquidated Encumbrances	Subtotal	Unencumbered (1) Balance Available For 1963-1964
Administrative Services	10,864.46		1,212,227.62	866,881.66 a 523,964.17 d		189,482.67	78,680.73 47,556.53	63,245.41	40,947.13
Car Pool Operations				3,355.00 h					
Outdoor Resources	(4,858,626.84)	3,454,344.34		87,085.00 h 128,560.00 h 156,000.00 h 60,980.00 h 344,020.00 h 20,000.00 h					
						(604,282.50)		(604,282.50)	(564,983.58)
Fish Man.—Land Acquisition...	408,462.95		386,784.65		3,355.00 h	18,323.30	18,063.75	259.55	—0—
Fish Man.—Land Easements....	180,303.58		80,299.24		87,085.00 h	12,919.34	12,916.00	3.34	—0—
Game Man.—Land Acquisition..	1,494,538.04		1,012,605.56		128,560.00 h	353,372.48	353,249.15	123.33	—0—
Game Man.—Land Easements..	191,071.56		31,400.13		156,000.00 h	3,671.43	3,123.48	547.95	—0—
Game Man.—Bong Air Base.....	207,320.57		5,801.70			201,518.87	201,500.00	18.87	—0—
For. & Parks—Land Acquisition	2,129,846.22		1,838,119.64		60,980.00 h	230,746.58	230,630.00	116.58	—0—
For. & Parks—Land Easements.	349,856.71		5,836.18		344,020.00 h	.53		.53	—0—
For. & Parks Development.....	691,028.07		517,709.23			173,318.84	173,019.69	299.15	—0—
Tourist Information Centers	108,870.01		101,852.85		20,000.00 h	7,017.16	5,176.00	1,841.16	—0—
Recreational Aids to Counties...	100,000.00		14,955.35			65,044.65	28,956.19	36,088.46	102,074.68
Gifts and Donations	36,581.84	186,932.86	119,140.02			104,374.68	2,300.00	102,074.68	30,550.15
Insurance Loss	30,269.05	8,654.25	7,643.30			31,280.00	729.85	30,550.15	5,223.25
Cancelled Drafts	5,336.03	38,689.51	38,646.30		155.99 b	5,223.25		5,223.25	507,110.62
Boat Regis. & Enforcement.....	182,026.45	560,381.20	235,248.32			507,159.33	48.71	507,110.62	2,881,288.72
Total Conservation Fund.....	4,045,342.35	19,317,847.46	18,898,025.80	16,025,488.87	16,025,488.87	4,465,164.01	1,583,875.29	2,881,288.72	2,881,288.72

	Opening Balance	Closing Balance
Unallocated Surplus for Following:		
So. Wis. Forests—Operating	156,659.32	140,933.59
So. Wis. Forests—Land	238,871.37	251,947.83
	395,530.69	392,881.42
P.H.G. Voluntary	—0—	—0—

(1) See (c), (e), (i) and (j) under footnotes for 1962-1963 transfer balances for changes between Subtotal and Unencumbered Balance Available.

CONSERVATION NOTES—FOOTNOTES

- (a) The 62-63 appropriations transferred from the Fish and Game Fund to the various operating funds are as follows:
1. \$6,293,444.68 — Fish and Game Operations
 2. 65,170.02 — Transfers to General Fund
 3. 161,473.50 — Bounties
 4. 120,797.38 — School Tax on State Hunting Grounds
 5. 116,222.48 — Information and Education
 6. 352,120.00 — Recreational Advertising
 7. 866,881.66 — Administrative Services
 8. 3,500.00 — Outdoor Animal Exhibit
 9. 668.00 — Claims Against the State
 10. 24,029.05 — Bear and Deer Damage
- (b) Cancelled drafts over six years old (\$155.99) revert to the Fish and Game Fund.
- (c) The 62-63 unexpended balances reverting to the Fish and Game Fund are as follows:
1. \$72,656.98 — Fish and Game Operations
 2. 2,844.28 — Information and Education
 3. 13,898.00 — Administrative Services
- (d) The 62-63 appropriations transferred from the Forestry Fund to the various operating funds are as follows:
1. \$5,065,401.73 — Forestry Operations
 2. 220,609.14 — County Forest Aid
 3. 4,750.00 — Forest Crop Administration
 4. 256,664.07 — Forest Crop Aid
 5. 79,530.52 — Information and Education
 6. 523,964.17 — Administrative Services
- (e) The 62-63 unexpended balances reverting to the Forestry Fund are as follows:
1. \$275,089.51 — Forestry Operations
 2. \$1,946.33 — Information and Education
3. 8,400.28 — Administrative Services
- (f) \$1,070,106.48 transferred from State Parks Fund to State Parks Operating Fund.
- (g) \$141,871.87 is the 62-63 unexpended balance reverting to the State Parks Fund.
- (h) Because of insufficient revenue the following ORAP appropriations were reduced respectively:
1. \$ 3,355.00 — Fish Management — Land Acquisition
 2. 87,085.00 — Fish Management — Land Easements
 3. 128,560.00 — Game Management — Land Acquisition
 4. 156,000.00 — Game Management — Land Easements
 5. 60,980.00 — Forests & Parks — Land Acquisition
 6. 344,020.00 — Forests & Parks — Land Easements
 7. 20,000.00 — Recreational Aids to Counties
- (i) The 61-63 unexpended balances reverting to the Outdoor Resources Fund are as follows:
1. \$ 259.55 — Fish Management — Land Acquisition
 2. 3.34 — Fish Management — Land Easements
 3. 123.33 — Game Management — Land Acquisition
 4. 547.95 — Game Management — Land Easements
 5. 18.87 — Game Management — Bong Air Base
 6. 116.58 — Forests & Parks — Land Acquisition
 7. .53 — Forests & Parks — Land Easements
 8. 299.15 — Forests & Parks — Development
 9. 1,841.16 — Tourist Information Centers
 10. 36,088.46 — Recreational Aids to Counties
- (j) \$25,521.38 is being transferred from the Fish and Game Fund and \$15,425.75 from the Forestry Fund to Car Pool Operations in accordance with Chapter 317, Laws of 1963.
- (k) \$1,558.43 reverts to the General and Highway Funds.

BEGINNING AND ENDING BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS OF THE OVER-ALL CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1962-1963 (Cont.)

<i>Appropriation</i>	<i>Balance Forwarded From 1961-62</i>	<i>Plus Revenue 1962-1963</i>	<i>Minus Disbursements 1962-1963</i>	<i>Plus Transfers 1962-1963</i>	<i>Minus Transfers 1962-1963</i>	<i>Cash Balance</i>	<i>Minus Unliquidated Encumbrances</i>	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>Unencumbered Balance Available For 1963-1964</i>
GENERAL FUND									
GENERAL FUND—LAPSING									
Forest Crop Severance Tax	—0—	\$ 73,742.18	\$ 13,128.27			\$ 60,613.91		\$ 60,613.91 (1)	
Forest Crop Withdrawals	—0—	13,055.66	9,206.57			3,849.09		3,849.09 (1)	
Total General Fund—Lapsing ..	—0—	\$ 86,797.84	\$ 22,334.84			\$ 64,463.00		\$ 64,463.00 (1)	
GENERAL FUND—NONLAPSING									
Capital Improvements									
State Parks	\$ 29,115.37		\$ 29,115.37						
Total General Fund—Nonlapsing \$	29,115.37		\$ 29,115.37						
REFORESTATION FUND									
Reforestation Fund	\$ 70,255.02	\$ 195,637.75	\$ 196,153.30			\$ 69,739.47	\$ 38,838.05	\$ 30,901.42	\$ 30,901.42
Cancelled Drafts		13.37				13.37		13.37	13.37
Total Reforestation Fund	\$ 70,255.02	\$ 195,651.12	\$ 196,153.30			\$ 69,752.84	\$ 38,838.05	\$ 30,914.79	\$ 30,914.79
WARDEN PENSION FUND									
Warden Pension Fund	\$ 652,489.45	\$ 143,947.59	\$ 87,774.71			\$ 708,662.33		\$ 708,662.33	\$ 708,662.33
Total Warden Pension Fund	\$ 652,489.45	\$ 143,947.59	\$ 87,774.71			\$ 708,662.33		\$ 708,662.33	\$ 708,662.33
GRAND TOTAL CONSERVATION DEPT.	\$ 4,797,202.19	\$ 19,744,244.01	\$ 19,233,404.02	\$ 16,025,488.87	\$ 16,025,488.87	\$ 5,308,042.18	\$ 1,622,713.34	\$ 3,685,328.84	\$ 3,620,865.84

(1) Nonappropriated Revenue—Reverts to General Fund

FINANCIAL REPORT, 1963-1964

BEGINNING AND ENDING BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS OF THE OVER-ALL CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1963-1964 CONSERVATION FUND

Appropriation	Balance Forwarded From 1962-1963	Plus Revenue 1963-1964	Minus Disbursements 1963-1964	Plus Transfers 1963-1964	Minus Transfers 1963-1964	Cash Balance	Minus Unliquidated Encumbrances	Subtotal	Unencumbered(1) Balance Available For 1964-1965
Fish and Game.....	1,758,066.75	8,659,503.05		1,156.12 b	6,422,970.22 a				
					40,000.00 a				
					45,602.15 a				
					8,043.72 a				
					22,459.50 a				
					72,481.11 a				
					124,043.19 a				
					350,722.00 a				
					766,082.81 a				
					100.00 a	2,566,221.22			
						497,102.72	268,564.40	2,566,221.22	2,812,148.97
Fish and Game Operations.....	332,399.90		6,258,267.40	6,422,970.22 a				228,538.32	—0—
Bear and Deer Damage.....	—0—		40,000.00	40,000.00 a				—0—	—0—
Transfers to General Fund.....	—0—		45,602.15	45,602.15 a				—0—	—0—
Taxes & Assessments, F. & G.....	—0—		8,043.72	8,043.72 a				—0—	—0—
Bounties.....	—0—		22,459.50	22,459.50 a				—0—	—0—
State Aid-30c an acre, F. & G.....	—0—		72,481.11	72,481.11 a				—0—	—0—
Forestry.....	866,628.99	6,222,317.16						—0—	—0—
					5,110,934.11 d				
					224,434.77 d				
					4,750.00 d				
					375,365.10 d				
					10,977.85 d				
					115,282.35 d				
					100,526.92 d				
					571,875.21 d	574,799.84		574,799.84	907,919.59
Forestry Operations.....	72,967.85		4,810,554.47	5,110,934.11 d					
County Forest Aid.....	—0—		224,434.77	224,434.77 d		373,347.49	52,852.31	320,495.18	—0—
Forest Crop Administration.....	—0—		4,750.00	4,750.00 d		—0—		—0—	—0—
Forest Crop Aid.....	—0—		375,365.10	375,365.10 d		—0—		—0—	—0—
Taxes & Assessment—Forestry.....	—0—		10,977.85	10,977.85 d		—0—		—0—	—0—
State Aid-30c an acre-Forestry.....	—0—		115,282.35	115,282.35 d		—0—		—0—	—0—
State Parks.....	129,112.30	1,089,056.21			1,113,839.91 f				
					6,937.34 f				
					16,987.20 f				
					101,362.44 f	(20,958.38)		(20,958.38)	107,899.35
State Parks Operations.....	9,628.49		960,580.18	1,113,839.91 f		162,888.22	36,249.03	126,639.19	—0—
Taxes & Assessments—Parks.....	—0—		6,937.34	6,937.34 f		—0—		—0—	—0—
Education and Advertising.....								—0—	—0—
Recreational Advertising.....	7,297.42		355,645.94	350,722.00 a		2,373.48	1,651.48	722.00	—0—

(1) See (c) (e) and (g) under footnotes for 1963-1964 transfer balances for changes between Subtotal and Unencumbered Balance Available.

BEGINNING AND ENDING BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS OF THE OVER-ALL CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1963-1964 (Cont.)

Appropriation	Balance Forwarded From '62-'63	Plus Revenue 1963-1964	Minus Disbursements 1963-1964	Plus Transfers 1963-1964	Minus Transfers 1963-1964	Cash Balance	Minus Unliquidated Encumbrances	Subtotal	Unencumbered Balance Available For 1964-1965
Education and Advertising (Cont.)									
Information and Education.....	7,189.98		232,848.36	124,043.19 a			5,309.99		
				100,526.92 d			4,303.31		
				16,987.20 f		15,898.93	727.18	5,558.45	—0—
Administrative Services.....	126,237.26		1,522,731.39	766,082.81 a			8,981.37		
				571,875.21 d			6,704.52		
				101,362.44 f		42,826.33	1,188.35	25,952.09	—0—
Car Pool Operations.....	40,947.13	8,729.51	(112,348.18)			162,024.82	11,054.90	150,969.92	150,969.92
Imprest Fund & Petty Cash.....	5,000.00					5,000.00		5,000.00	5,000.00
Gifts and Donations.....	104,374.68	158,214.08	183,107.40			79,481.36	7,185.41	72,295.95	72,295.95
Outdoor Resources.....	(564,983.58)	3,422,706.84							
					2,206.82 h				
					6,197.35 h				
					360,625.40 h				
					55,922.54 h				
					565,980.88 h				
					16,209.75 h				
					1,339,599.35 h				
					1,629.71 h				
					406,490.86 h				
					63,472.32 h				
					31,656.34 h				
					2,573.40 h				
State Aid-30c an Acre-Fish Mgt.-ORAP...			2,206.82	2,206.82 h		5,158.54		5,158.54	5,158.54
State Aid-30c an Acre-Game Mgt.-ORAP...			6,197.35	6,197.35 h		—0—		—0—	—0—
Fish Mgt. — Land Acquisition.....	18,063.75		355,285.55	360,625.40 h		23,403.60	23,403.60	—0—	—0—
Fish Mgt. — Land Easements.....	12,916.00		57,324.54	55,922.54 h		11,514.00	11,514.00	—0—	—0—
Game Mgt. — Land Acquisition.....	353,249.15		695,395.43	565,980.88 h		223,834.60	223,834.60	—0—	—0—
Game Mgt. — Land Easements.....	3,123.48		18,723.75	16,209.75 h		609.48	609.48	—0—	—0—
Game Mgt. — Bong Acquisition.....	201,500.00					201,500.00	201,500.00	—0—	—0—
Forests & Parks — Land Acquisition.....	230,630.00		1,354,999.35	1,339,599.35 h		215,230.00	215,230.00	—0—	—0—
Forests & Parks — Land Easements.....			1,629.71	1,629.71 h		—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—
Forests & Parks — Development.....	173,019.69		461,897.98	406,490.86 h		117,612.57	117,612.57	—0—	—0—
Tourist Information Centers.....	5,176.00		67,034.84	63,472.32 h		1,613.48	1,613.48	—0—	—0—
Recreational Aids to Counties.....	28,956.19		23,683.04	31,656.34 h		36,929.49	36,929.49	—0—	—0—
State Aid-30c an Acre-Forestry-ORAP.....			2,573.40	2,573.40 h		—0—	—0—	—0—	—0—
Insurance Loss.....	31,280.00	21,321.95	24,429.79			28,172.16	1,470.73	26,701.43	26,701.43
Cancelled Drafts.....	5,223.25	44,384.69	36,035.98		1,156.12 b	12,415.84		12,415.84	12,415.84
Boat Registration & Enforcement.....	507,159.33	93,548.19	227,624.46	100.00 a		373,083.06	2,270.00	370,813.06	370,813.06
Claims Against the State.....			100.00			—0—		—0—	—0—
TOTAL CONSERVATION FUND.....	4,465,164.01	19,719,781.68	18,472,862.84	18,459,498.74	18,459,498.74	5,712,082.85	1,240,760.20	4,471,322.65	4,471,322.65
Unallocated Surplus for Following:									
So. Wis. Forests — Operating.....	Opening Bal. 140,933.59	Closing Bal. 149,029.69							
So. Wis. Forests — Land.....	251,947.83	149,006.21							
	392,881.42	298,035.90							
P.H.G. Voluntary.....	—0—	—0—							

(1) See (c), (e) and (g) under footnote for 1963-1964 transfer balance for changes between Subtotal and Unencumbered Balance Available.

CONSERVATION NOTES — Footnotes

- (a) The 63-64 appropriations transferred from the Fish and Game Fund to the various operating funds are as follows:
1. \$6,422,970.22 — Fish and Game Operations
 2. 40,000.00 — Bear and Deer Damage
 3. 45,602.15 — Transfers to General Fund
 4. 8,043.72 — Taxes and Assessments
 5. 22,459.50 — Bounties
 6. 72,481.11 — State Aid - 30c an Acre
 7. 124,043.19 — Information and Education
 8. 350,722.00 — Recreational Advertising
 9. 766,082.81 — Administrative Services
 10. 100.00 — Claims Against the State
- (b) Cancelled drafts over six years old (\$1,156.12) revert to the Fish and Game Fund.
- (c) The 63-64 unexpended balances reverting to the Fish and Game Fund are as follows:
1. \$228,538.32 — Fish and Game Operations
 2. 722.00 — Recreational Advertising
 3. 2,854.35 — Information and Education
 4. 13,813.08 — Administrative Services
- (d) The 63-64 appropriations transferred from the Forestry Fund to the various operating funds are as follows:
1. \$5,110,934.11 — Forestry Operations
 2. 224,434.77 — County Forest Aid
 3. 4,750.00 — Forest Crop Administration
 4. 375,365.10 — Forest Crop Aid
 5. 10,977.85 — Taxes and Assessments
 6. 115,282.35 — State Aid - 30c an Acre
 7. 100,526.92 — Information and Education
 8. 571,875.21 — Administrative Services
- (e) The 63-64 unexpended balances reverting to the Forestry Fund are as follows:
1. \$320,495.18 — Forestry Operations
 2. 2,313.21 — Information and Education
 3. 10,311.36 — Administrative Services
- (f) The 63-64 appropriations transferred from the State Parks Fund to the various operating funds are as follows:
1. \$1,113,839.91 — State Parks Operations
 2. 6,937.34 — Taxes and Assessments
 3. 16,987.20 — Information and Education
 4. 101,362.44 — Administrative Services
- (g) The unexpended balances reverting to the State Parks Fund are as follows:
1. \$126,639.19 — State Parks Operations
 2. 390.89 — Information and Education
 3. 1,827.65 — Administrative Services
- (h) The 63-64 appropriations transferred from the Outdoor Resources Fund to the various operating funds are as follows:
1. \$ 2,206.82 — State Aid - 30c an Acre - Fish Management - ORAP
 2. 6,197.35 — State Aid - 30c an Acre - Game Management - ORAP
 3. 360,625.40 — Fish Management - Land Acquisition
 4. 55,922.54 — Fish Management - Land Easements
 5. 565,980.88 — Game Management - Land Acquisition
 6. 16,209.75 — Game Management - Land Easements
 7. 1,339,599.35 — Forests & Parks - Land Acquisition
 8. 1,629.71 — Forests & Parks - Land Easements
 9. 406,490.86 — Forests & Parks - Development
 10. 63,472.32 — Tourist Information Centers
 11. 31,656.34 — Recreational Aids to Counties
 12. 2,573.40 — State Aid - 30c an Acre - Forestry - ORAP

BEGINNING AND ENDING BALANCES AND TRANSACTIONS OF THE OVER-ALL CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1963-1964 (Cont.)

<i>Appropriation</i>	<i>Balance Forwarded From 1962-1963</i>	<i>Plus Revenue 1963-1964</i>	<i>Minus Disbursements 1963-1964</i>	<i>Plus Transfers 1963-1964</i>	<i>Minus Transfers 1963-1964</i>	<i>Cash Balance</i>	<i>Minus Unliquidated Encumbrances</i>	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>Unencum-(1) bered Balance Available For 1964-1965</i>
				GENERAL FUND					
GENERAL FUND — Lapsing									
Forest Crop Severance Tax.....	—0—	105,851.12	16,055.10			89,796.02		89,796.02 (1)	
Forest Crop Withdrawals.....	—0—	3,103.49	2,511.93			591.56		591.56 (1)	
Total General Fund - Lapsing	—0—	108,954.61	18,567.03			90,387.58		90,387.58 (1)	
GENERAL FUND — Nonlapsing									
World's Largest Cheese.....	—0—	10,000.00	9,751.49			248.51		248.51	248.51
Total World's Largest Cheese...	—0—	10,000.00	9,751.49			248.51		248.51	248.51
				REFORESTATION FUND					
REFORESTATION FUND									
Cancelled Drafts.....	69,739.47 13.37	165,176.68	154,401.06			80,515.09 13.37	17,607.75	62,907.34 13.37	62,907.34 13.37
Total Reforestation Fund	69,752.84	165,176.68	154,401.06			80,528.46	17,607.75	62,920.71	62,920.71
				WARDEN PENSION FUND					
WARDEN PENSION FUND									
Total Warden Pension Fund....	708,662.33	142,998.90	101,303.20			750,358.03		750,358.03	750,358.03
GRAND TOTAL CONSERVATION DEPT.	5,243,579.18	20,146,911.87	18,756,885.62	18,459,498.74	18,459,498.74	6,633,605.43	1,258,367.95	5,375,237.48	5,284,849.90

(1) Nonappropriated Revenue — Reverts to General Fund

WISCONSIN CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT REVENUE

	1962-1963	1963-1964
00000 FOREST CROP		
Forest Crop Taxes—General Fund		
1/5 Severance Tax Co.	\$ 44,330.45	\$ 67,649.59
100 Pct. Severance Tax Pp.	29,411.73	38,201.53
Withdrawal Private	13,055.66	3,103.49
	86,797.84*	108,954.61*
	86,797.84	108,954.61
70100 FISH & GAME FUND		
Fishing Licenses Sport		
Fish Shipping Coupons	23.40	27.90
Fish Shipping Coupons	11.00	7.00
Nonresident 15 Day Fishing Licenses	305,246.90	313,404.10
Nonresident 15 Day Fishing Licenses	4,992.00	5,010.00
Nonresident Fishing Licenses	1,298,887.96	1,373,318.47
Nonresident Fishing Licenses	18,120.00	19,830.00
Resident Fishing Licenses	1,428,293.26	1,444,927.94
Resident Fishing Licenses	13,339.00	11,595.90
Settlers Fishing Licenses	1,269.00	1,314.00
	3,070,182.52*	3,169,435.31*
Fishing Licenses—Commercial		
Great Lakes Commercial Fishing—Resident	10,554.00	10,264.00
Great Lakes Commercial Fishing—Nonresident	516.00	1,980.00
Bait Dealer License—A	2,925.00	2,800.00
Bait Dealer License—B	6,835.00	7,005.00
Mississippi River Commercial Fishing Licenses	3,445.00	3,306.00
Mississippi River Commercial Fishing Tags	1,102.25	1,175.50
Private Fish Hatchery	4,690.00	5,510.00
Slat Net Licenses	838.50	780.00
Slat Net Tags	728.50	718.00
Wholesale Fish Dealer	4,825.00	4,575.00
Trammel Net Licenses	360.00	380.00
	36,819.25*	38,493.50*
Miscellaneous Fishing Licenses & Tags		
Bank Pole Fishing Licenses	1,672.70	1,636.15
Cisco Licenses	370.00	373.00
Set Line Licenses	1,849.50	1,759.50
Set Line Tags	1,234.00	1,032.75
Sturgeon Spearing Licenses	11,305.00	13,500.00
	16,431.20*	18,301.40*
Game Licenses—Hunting		
Resident Hunting Small Game	693,862.46	671,144.89
Resident Hunting Small Game	5,464.00	5,952.00
Resident Hunting Big Game	815,662.45	791,869.61
Resident Hunting Big Game	11,625.00	11,740.00
Camp Deer		6,707.55
Camp Deer		20,980.00
Nonresident Hunting Small Game	19,411.00	27,374.50
Nonresident Hunting Small Game	22,975.00	28,050.00
Nonresident Hunting Big Game	61,664.50	67,611.00
Nonresident Hunting Big Game	70,450.00	77,900.00
Nonresident Hunting Archers	15,305.30	20,770.35
Nonresident Hunting Archers	27,480.00	27,940.00
Nonresident Shooting Preserve Hunting Licenses		5.00
Nonresident Shooting Preserve Hunting Licenses	3,810.00	4,115.00
Shooting Preserve Licenses	830.00	895.00
Shooting Preserve Tags	728.65	778.20
Settlers Hunting Licenses Small Game	1,960.00	2,252.00
Settlers Hunting Licenses Big Game	3,160.00	3,300.00
	1,754,388.36*	1,769,385.10*
Game Licenses—Trapping		
Trapping Licenses	5,017.20	4,674.95
Trapping Licenses	150.00	206.00
Trap Tags	27,912.72	34,364.64
Trap Tags	1,046.80	1,837.95
Settlers Trapping Licenses	36.00	50.00
	34,162.72*	41,133.54*
Game Licenses Commercial		
Deer Farm Licenses	3,725.00	4,175.00
Dead Deer Tags	316.05	425.25
Live Deer Tags	270.00	315.00
Deer Dealer Licenses & Tags	100.00	202.00
Resident Fur Dealer Class A	1,875.00	2,125.00
Resident Fur Dealer Class B	490.00	490.00
Itinerant Fur Buyer	600.00	800.00
Game Farm Licenses	2,535.00	2,786.00

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT REVENUE—(Continued)

	1962-1963	1963-1964
Game Farm Tags	1,046.08	1,478.08
Game Marking Bands	599.00	540.00
Muskrat Farm Licenses	1,740.00	1,815.00
Muskrat Farm Tags	413.67	
Beaver Farm Licenses	137.81	141.56
Beaver Farm Tags .....	.32	.32
Otter, Raccoon & Skunk Farms Licenses	1,127.63	1,229.63
Special Fur Farm Tags	1.77	.25
Mink Farm Licenses	330.00	397.50
Exhibition Licenses	510.00	700.00
Wild Rice Harvester Licenses	607.00	583.00
Wild Rice Dealer Licenses B	100.00	
Wild Rice Dealer Licenses C	250.00	200.00
Wild Rice Dealer Licenses D	300.00	315.00
	17,074.33*	18,718.59*
Voluntary Sportsmens Licenses		
Voluntary Sportsmens Licenses	1,407,712.89	1,747,337.75
Voluntary Sportsmens Licenses	142,251.65	133,270.15
	1,549,964.54*	1,880,607.90*
Miscellaneous Licenses & Tags & Permits		
Christmas Tree Dealer Licenses	7,785.00	6,800.00
Christmas Tree Dealer Tags	63.43	86.09
Duplicate Licenses	2,382.25	2,965.75
Guide Licenses	3,990.00	3,530.00
Scientific Certificates	84.00	110.00
Taxidermist Licenses	695.00	730.00
Managed Goose Hunting Permit	4,224.00	13,028.00
	19,223.68*	27,249.84*
Fees		
Camp Site Fees		585.45
Warden and Witness Fees	4,057.09	3,754.41
	4,057.09*	4,339.86*
Rents & Services		
Building & Building Site	3,735.50	5,490.00
Concession Rentals	1,148.54	1,252.88
Equipment Rent & Rentals	60.00	
Land Use Rent & Rentals	2,686.60	1,645.20
Easements Rent & Rentals	246.00	749.70
Other Rent & Rentals		60.00
Dwelling & Bunk House Rent	10,346.00	10,365.37
State Car Rental—Employee	206.85	10.56
Exhibits	511.70	721.70
Other Activity Services	774.38	114.62
Permit Supervising Outlying Waters	1,417.50	
Permit Supervising Inland Waters	399.00	2,955.00
Inspections, Supervising & Inspecting Services	778.45	889.13
Mileage, Supervising & Inspecting Services	335.00	509.23
Other Convenience Services		19.27
	22,645.52*	24,782.66*
Sale of Products or Assets		
Timber Other	24,251.47	12,794.43
Rough Fish Sales	176,059.81	188,033.39
Rough Fish Commissions	3,600.81	1,287.67
Land	24,421.60	23,361.70
Fish Game & Fur	16,538.62	19,766.87
Game Sold to Farms	1,771.50	1,552.00
Fur From Horicon Marsh	7,667.89	
CWCA MV Timber	17,255.22	23,562.43
CWCA-MV Moss	5,360.00	5,860.00
Other Resources	541.35	11,414.35
Baby Trout & Whitefish C & S	8,589.97	2,828.85
Deer Confiscation & Seizure	15,377.33	16,038.15
Other F & G Confiscation & Seizure	301.02	326.35
Fur Confiscation & Seizure	1,754.56	1,021.50
Equipment Confiscation & Seizure	1,648.69	534.52
Other Confiscation & Seizure	30.40	165.19
Agricultural Produce	1,364.16	1,689.15
Game Birds Animals & Fur	220.00	230.75
Maps	2.00	
Publications	488.35	645.05
Photos	181.60	111.80
Lists	756.71	1,546.13
Other Products	5.00	8.00
Propagation Equipment	1,486.50	2,357.58
Law Enforcement Equipment	3,271.50	2,580.00

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT REVENUE—(Continued)

	1962-1963	1963-1964
Flexible Rules Equipment	36.55	
Game Farm Pliers Equipment	45.00	32.50
Other Equipment	377.01	346.94
Fish Boxes	3,851.25	5,493.75
Ice		13.30
Buildings & Structures	10,909.80	17,070.41
Sale of Salvage & Scrap	475.89	782.63
Abandoned or Lost Property	1.26	
Other Items	410.65	185.31
Fur Farm	162.00	170.20
Private Fish Hatchery	88.80	127.60
Shooting Preserve Signs	934.05	988.65
Game Farm Signs	384.15	490.10
	330,622.47°	343,417.25°
Investment Income		
Other Investment Income	81,929.40	130,758.73
	81,929.40°	130,758.73°
Other Revenue		
Civil Action Damages	170.00	
Prepayment of Taxes	10,394.22	7,882.38
Refund of Prior Year Expenses	945.05	2,080.87
Other Revenue	1,012.09	913.23
	12,521.36°	10,876.48°
Federal Aid PR & DJ		
Coordination PR	26,665.42	9,891.02
Land Acquisition F & G PR	599,167.07	516,847.38
Land Acquisition Voluntary PR	10,730.29	
Coordination DJ	21,046.24	8,092.64
Warm Water Research DJ	16,318.37	
Cold Water Research DJ	8,144.89	
Pathology & Nutrition DJ	4,424.50	
Land Acquisition F & G D-J	310,110.00	240,201.39
Persh Wildlife Area APW		5,410.54
Juneau County Carpentry APW		5,865.14
NWA Storage Building APW		7,499.02
Douglas County Wildlife Improvement APW		2,520.00
Crex Meadow Headquarters Building APW		2,906.65
NWA-NEA Lake Streams APW		4,694.18
NWA Headquarters Building APW		21,400.80
	996,606.78°	825,328.76°
From State Agencies		
Radio Maintenance	63.80	
Resource Development-Planning	528.38	6,674.13
Sales of Supplies	115.06	
	707.24°	6,674.13°
Interfund Transfers		
Tr. From Gen. Fund—Rec. Adv.	150,000.00	150,000.00
Tr. From Highway Fund—Rec. Adv.	200,000.00	200,000.00
	350,000.00°	350,000.00°
	8,297,336.46	8,659,503.05
70200 FORESTRY FUND		
Miscellaneous Licenses, Tags & Permits		
Annual F & P Sticker	43,702.40	46,546.80
Daily F & P Sticker	17,095.50	16,251.80
	60,797.90°	62,798.60°
Fees		
Campsite Fees	67,826.53	77,992.75
	67,826.53°	77,992.75°
Rents & Services		
Building & Building Site	1,651.00	1,212.00
Concession Rental	5,015.87	2,290.00
Land Use Rent & Rentals	253.00	1.00
Contact Rental	2,572.85	3,698.28
Easements	600.00	
Dwelling & Bunk House Rent	14,626.28	15,186.35
State Car Rental—Employee	26.43	
Fire Suppress Other	13,108.06	16,533.94
Slash Disposal	129.24	
Pest Control, Activity Services	4,872.53	436.80
Other Activity Services	433.15	160.48
Raising & Moving Wires	4.95	10.36
Elect Charge Campers	1,636.75	1,773.75

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT REVENUE—(Continued)

	1962-1963	1963-1964
State Roads, Convenience Services	7,869.65	7,182.86
Other Convenience Services		27.50
	52,799.76*	48,513.32*
Sale of Products or Assets		
Timber Other	3,383.41	3,719.00
Other Resources	1,215.20	3,531.45
Nursery Stock	283,254.33	332,423.18
Agricultural Produce	33.30	
Maps	63.05	14.10
Publications	101.65	215.60
Other Products	2,091.20	2,894.14
Fire Fighting Equipment	49.00	32.00
Other Equipment	9.50	9.50
Buildings & Structures	11,915.90	18,738.19
Sale of Salvage & Scrap	490.77	1,682.44
Other	65.00	2.00
	302,672.31*	363,261.60*
Investment Income		
Other Investment Income	18,552.23	23,179.77
	18,552.23*	23,179.77*
Other Revenue		
Prepayment of Taxes	5,367.48	5,972.86
Telephone Line Damage	221.41	190.69
Refund of Prior Year Expenses	459.05	365.72
Other Revenue	276.43	274.91
	6,324.37*	6,804.18*
Federal Aid Forestry		
Coop Fire Fighting	443,430.48	425,782.11
Coop Planting Stock	3,000.00	1,000.00
Coop Farm Forestry	145,426.65	169,631.88
Pest Control Forestry		424.79
ACP	51,652.76	51,915.85
WS-PL 566-Watershed	5,851.55	6,179.30
Tel. Proc. & Construction Headquarters		32,057.59
	649,361.44*	686,991.52*
From Localities		
Fire Suppress County	3,562.27	5,235.10
Fire Suppress Tax Levy	297.27	1,656.24
	3,859.54*	6,891.34*
Forest Crop Taxes—For FD		
Severance 4/5	177,321.76	270,598.19
Withdrawal	1,183.99	1,468.28
	178,505.75*	272,066.47*
Forestry Tax—Prior Year		
2/10 Mill Tax	103,841.31	104,637.73
	103,841.31*	104,637.73*
Forestry Tax—Current Year		
2/10 Mill Tax	3,997,049.74	4,150,822.45
	3,997,049.74*	4,150,822.45*
From State Agencies		
Game Shrubs	9,890.41	9,268.57
Microwave Communications	25,000.00	25,000.00
Resource Development—Planning	174.26	3,973.76
	35,064.67*	38,242.33*
INTERFUND TRANSFERS		
Transfers From General Fund Forest Adm.	4,750.00	4,750.00
Transfers From General Fund Forest Aid	256,664.07	375,365.10
	261,414.07*	380,115.10*
	5,738,069.62	6,222,317.16
70300 STATE PARKS		
Miscellaneous Licenses & Tags & Permits		
Annual F & P Sticker	125,147.60	137,805.20
Daily F & P Sticker	70,314.00	84,184.70
	195,461.60*	221,989.90*
FEES		
Campsite Fees	139,358.85	162,092.67
Golf Fees	34,173.00	38,246.05
Marina Docking Per Fee		658.00
	173,531.85*	200,996.72*

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT REVENUE—(Continued)

	1962-1963	1963-1964
Rents & Services		
Building & Building Site	8,131.80	10,897.00
Concession, Rental	40,826.02	33,282.44
Sewer and Water	1,123.70	1,165.20
Land Use, Rent & Rentals	1,438.00	2,800.00
Easement, Rent & Rentals		20.00
Other Rent & Rentals	382.87	612.79
Dwelling & Bunk House Rent	4,308.25	4,172.27
Other	3.75	5.25
Elect Charges Campers	4,014.25	3,194.40
State Roads	15,361.41	10,021.62
Other Convenience Services	2,256.85	2,527.55
	77,846.90*	68,698.52*
SALE OF PRODUCTS OR ASSETS		
Timber Other	1,379.16	1,294.51
Other Resources	105.00	3,903.20
Agricultural Produce	643.00	137.20
Maps .....	.50	.50
Publications	5.00	5.00
Other Products	2,714.80	3,179.00
Other Equipment	22.00	49.00
Building & Structures	4,880.71	6,345.92
Sale of Salvage & Scrap	258.99	276.41
Other Items	4.00	92.50
	10,013.16*	15,283.24*
Investment Income		
Other Investment Income .....	.	2,998.48
		2,998.48*
Other Revenue		
Prepayment of Taxes	2,987.97	6,139.18
Other Revenue	813.60	146.07
	3,801.57*	6,285.25*
From State Agencies		
Resource Development—Planning	67.14	804.10
	67.14*	804.10*
Transfers From General Fund Outdoor		
Transfers From General Fund Parks	200,000.00	200,000.00
Transfers From General Fund Outdoor		
.....	372,717.00	372,000.00
	572,717.00*	572,000.00*
	1,033,439.22	1,089,056.21
70600 OUTDOOR RESOURCES		
Transfers From General Fund Outdoor		
Transfers From General Fund Outdoor	372,717.00	372,000.00
	3,454,344.34*	3,422,706.84*
	3,454,344.34	3,422,706.84
71000 WARDEN PENSION FUND		
Insurance & Retirement Contributions		
Employee Contributions	18,790.08	18,055.62
	18,790.08*	18,055.62*
Investment Income		
Bond Interest	9,636.25	20,772.78
Bonds Discount Earned	589.50	528.28
Loss on Sale of Bonds	-14,756.16	373.44
Mortgage Interest	24,142.01	1,585.62
Other Investment Income	6,545.91	3,430.04
	26,157.51*	25,943.28*
Interfund Transfers		
Transfer Wardens Pension Fund	99,000.00	99,000.00
	99,000.00*	99,000.00*
	143,947.59	142,998.90
76000 CAR OPERATIONS		
Employee Rents & Services		
State Car Rental Employees		8,348.61
		8,348.61*
Sale of Products P Asset		
Sale Salvage & Scrap		380.90
		380.90*
		8,729.51

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT REVENUE—(Continued)

	1962-1963	1963-1964
79000 GIFTS & DONATIONS		
Gifts and Donations		
Crex Meadows	2,080.00	20.00
Rock County Wetlands	529.56	
Dunn County Wetlands	300.00	210.00
Silver Lake Marsh Area	720.00	
Cherokee Marsh	500.00	
Mead Wildlife Area	1,420.37	5,000.00
Rock Dam Area	1,200.00	
Princess Point Area Jefferson County		350.00
Purchase of State Park Land	2,503.65	3.66
Coop Stream Improvement	300.00	
Brule River Trout Study	400.00	
Eau Galle Carp Removal		61.00
Fish Land Acquisition	2,800.00	
Chippewa Wildlife Potato Creek		2,350.00
High Cliff Forest Park	12,500.00	
Kettle Moraine Forest	1,400.00	
Iron County Public Works	58,138.28	37,841.72
Forestry Research	200.00	
Washburn County Public Works	11,705.50	6,300.50
Eagle Scout Forestry Camp	5,000.00	
Douglas County Public Works	32,200.00	44,080.00
Ashland County Public Works	11,621.50	1,849.09
Sawyer County Public Works	2,290.00	7,180.00
Burnett County Public Works	10,000.00	8,975.00
Price County Public Works	16,404.00	4,556.91
Marinette County Public Works	12,500.00	12,500.00
Taylor County Public Works		1,342.29
La Crosse County Public Works		20,185.00
Miscellaneous Gifts	220.00	5,408.91
	186,932.86*	158,214.08*
	186,932.86	158,214.08
91000 INSURANCE LOSS		
Other Revenue		
Fire Loss	8,654.25	21,321.95
	8,654.25*	21,321.95*
	8,654.25	21,321.95
92000 CANCELLED DRAFTS		
Other Revenue		
Cancelled Drafts	38,689.51	44,384.69
	38,689.51*	44,384.69*
	38,689.51	44,384.69
93000 BOAT REGISTRATION		
Boat Registration Licenses		
Regular Registration	494,742.00	46,665.00
Regular Registration		29,168.00
Regular Registration	7,578.00	
Fleet Registration	23,270.00	1,667.00
Fleet Registration	19,511.50	1,936.00
Dealer Registration	243.00	144.00
Dealer Registration	6.00	126.00
Dealer Registration	25.00	
Transfer Registration	14,084.00	12,309.00
Duplicate Registration	906.00	998.00
	560,365.50*	93,013.00*
SALE of Products or Assets		
Lists	0	521.56
		521.56*
Other Revenue		
Other Revenue	15.70	13.63
	15.70*	13.63*
	560,381.20	93,548.19
94000 REFORESTATION FUND		
Rents & Services		
Equipment	1,268.43	1,208.01
Land Use	2,827.00	3,607.00
Easements	187.27	30.00
	4,282.70*	4,845.01*
Sale of Products or Assets		
American Legion Timber	25,408.57	27,134.51
Black River Timber	64,364.95	53,036.03

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT REVENUE—(Continued)

	1962-1963	1963-1964
Brule River Timber	6,639.26	6,475.04
Flambeau River Timber	17,881.06	19,295.89
Kettle Moraine Timber	1,565.10	487.06
Northern Highland Timber	42,969.59	41,244.55
Moss	720.00	1,250.00
Land	4,701.90	3,251.60
Point Beach Timber .....		.70
Maps	13,337.06	1,667.46
Other Equipment	200.00	
	177,787.49°	153,842.84°
Investment Income		
Other Investment Income	3,433.05	4,209.92
	3,433.05°	4,209.92°
Other Revenue		
Cancelled Drafts	13.37	
Prepayment of Taxes	1,163.21	672.23
Other	50.00	4.95
	1,226.58°	677.18°
Localities Aid—Forestry		
Aerial Photos	8,921.30	1,601.73
	8,921.30°	1,601.73°
	195,651.12	165,176.68
TOTAL REVENUE	19,744,244.01°°	20,136,911.87

**CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS
CONSERVATION FUND**

	1962-1963 Total Disbursements	1963-1964 Total Disbursements
FISH AND GAME OPERATIONS		
Fish Management		
NWA	\$ 212,015.45	\$ 245,962.00
Bayfield	27,531.71	36,290.79
Brule	15,036.26	17,607.74
Hayward	11,428.92	13,010.07
Osceola	39,024.23	42,793.46
St. Croix Falls	40,229.40	42,616.35
Lake Superior	24,411.40	15,495.38
White River	20,780.65	23,899.10
NEA	279,430.23	384,074.74
Crystal Springs	17,531.75	18,268.96
Lakewood	17,714.16	18,393.18
Langlade	15,789.54	13,121.01
Thunder River	12,986.29	12,205.92
WCA	163,797.64	208,993.92
ECA	190,447.77	216,552.37
Calumet Harbor	53,796.95	54,271.69
Great Lakes Commercial Fishing	12,011.40	12,830.69
Horicon	50,348.95	59,920.07
Wild Rose	59,955.42	64,873.93
SA	199,122.33	217,388.72
McFarland	48,328.93	52,156.16
Nevin	30,695.75	45,429.10
Newville	41,329.00	53,636.23
Pathology & Nutrition	14,406.78	14,031.02
Lake Classification	44,266.48	58,770.54
Lake, Stream & Pub. Access NWA	185.15	20,053.07
Lake, Stream & Pub. Access NEA	185.76	28,753.02
D-J Coordination	10,211.03	6,256.63
Waters Access	40,051.91	52,489.48
D-J Land Acquisition	83,297.77	126,740.33
Land Acquisition	24,903.57	3,633.84
Administration	77,363.50	69,327.20
	1,879,270.08*	2,249,846.71*
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	119,231.39	128,290.16
	1,998,501.47*	2,378,136.87*
Game Management		
NWA	176,939.41	186,836.19
NEA	214,205.63	221,132.74
WCA	281,673.36	323,229.36
ECA	181,158.12	203,979.26
SA	176,689.04	205,802.10
Pershing Wildlife Area Impr.	4,366.98	9,084.85
Douglas Co. Wildlife Impr.	3,354.49	1,818.00
Brule Dist. Hdqrs. Stor. Bldg.		6,844.14
Park Falls Dist. Hdqrs. Stor. Bldg.		8,210.39
Juneau Co. Carp. Project		15,444.52
Crex Meadows Hdqrs. Bldg.		18,545.71
Marinette Co. Wildlife Dev.		3,029.73
P-R Coordination	26,540.23	22,238.69
Game Farm	242,265.64	216,046.16
P-R Land Acquisition	251,059.78	191,402.88
Land Acquisition	154,674.33	35,806.65
Administration	138,932.80	111,844.52
	1,851,859.81*	1,781,295.89*
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	85,361.50	86,309.28
	1,937,221.31*	1,867,605.17*
Law Enforcement		
NWA	277,821.51	285,265.53
NEA	233,890.07	255,690.20
WCA	227,793.75	236,742.74
ECA	252,913.69	285,184.63
SA	214,332.86	217,874.23
Radio Dispatching	65,044.89	62,491.93
Administration	48,478.39	27,264.07
	1,320,275.16*	1,370,513.33*
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	173,828.18	179,925.05
	1,494,103.34*	1,550,438.38*
Research and Planning		
Cold Water Research	47,685.91	72,560.16
Warm Water Research	101,634.12	116,300.07

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS—(Continued)

	1962-1963 Total Disbursements	1963-1964 Total Disbursements
Univ. of Wis. Fish Research	19,576.18	22,417.53
Farm Game & Range Research	46,895.62	51,162.06
Forest Game & Range Research	35,995.26	43,284.28
Wetland Game & Range Research	25,011.73	32,506.69
U. of Wis. Game Pathology	9,249.87	8,941.41
Tech. Service & Planning	38,351.37	57,515.75
Administration	38,935.56	22,559.30
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	363,335.62*	427,247.25*
	38,226.81	30,978.23
	389,562.43*	458,225.48*
Dodge Co. 25% Sale of Fur		
Dodge Co. 25% Sale of Fur	1,239.28	603.73
	1,239.28*	603.73*
Retirement, etc., Fish and Game		
Wisconsin Retirement	149,715.30	157,303.16
Social Security	93,921.25	107,077.05
Conservation Warden Pension	99,000.00	99,000.00
Group Life Insurance	6,030.78	6,295.25
Group Health Insurance	33,597.08	34,331.26
Judgment Relief Awards	146.30	657.14
Unemployment Compensation	24,475.54	20,882.50
Workmen's Compensation	3,541.43	3,214.13
Distributed to Operating Divisions	410,427.68*	428,760.49*
	410,427.68CR	428,760.49CR
Car Purchases		
Car Purchases	306,002.87	
	306,002.87*	
TOTAL FISH AND GAME OPERATIONS	6,126,630.70***	6,255,009.63***
BEAR AND DEER DAMAGE		
Bear Damage	1,228.10	10,144.49
Deer Damage	22,800.95	29,855.51
	24,029.05*	40,000.00*
TRANSFERS TO GENERAL FUND		
Tr. to Gen. Fund for Cons. Wildlife	9,500.00	
Tr. to Gen. Fund for Water Poll. Com.	44,670.02	34,602.15
Tr. to Gen. Fund for Water Reg. Board	6,000.00	6,000.00
Tr. to Gen. Fund for Topographic Map	5,000.00	5,000.00
	65,170.02*	45,602.15*
TAXES & ASSESSMENTS—F & G		
Taxes & Assessments—F & G		8,043.72
		8,043.72*
BOUNTIES		
Bounties	161,473.50*	22,459.50*
SCHOOL TAX ON STATE HUNTING GROUNDS—2 YEARS		
School Tax on State Hunting Grounds	120,797.38	
	120,797.38*	
STATE AID—30c AN ACRE		
Fish & Game		
Fish Management		4,679.44
Game Management		67,801.67
		72,481.11*
FORESTRY OPERATIONS		
Forest Protection		
NWA Headquarters	11,455.58	11,575.79
NEA Headquarters	10,574.63	9,895.93
WCA Headquarters	10,943.41	10,974.28
ECA Headquarters	8,636.63	9,082.05
SA Headquarters	10,532.83	11,175.13
District No. 1	128,047.05	135,240.17
District No. 2	126,638.32	134,185.85
District No. 3	113,289.81	115,231.09
District No. 4	149,659.22	144,223.56
District No. 5	132,039.25	136,838.46
District No. 6	116,351.90	117,173.75

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS—(Continued)

	1962-1963 <i>Total</i> <i>Disbursements</i>	1963-1964 <i>Total</i> <i>Disbursements</i>
District No. 7	132,964.42	144,367.72
District No. 8	126,123.25	131,237.50
District No. 9	129,507.66	131,034.62
District No. 10	114,838.93	120,203.93
District No. 11	64,676.15	66,644.53
District No. 12	50,412.23	52,294.59
Telephone Pole Procur. & Distr. 1	10,774.55	4,829.60
Telephone Pole Procur. & Distr. 2		6,536.82
Telephone Line Construction	48,511.04	
Remodeling FP Hdqrs.		11,413.64
Tomahawk Headquarters	337,690.48	275,639.74
Administration	30,110.41	30,452.46
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	1,863,777.75*	1,810,251.21*
	2,056,456.30*	1,994,692.69*
Fire Suppression		
Reportable Fires (County)	15,812.78	27,728.17
Nonreportable Fires (Other)	10,585.09	9,695.07
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	26,397.87*	37,423.24*
		579.94
		38,003.18*
Forest Management		
County Forestry	314,864.83	335,593.89
Pest Control	81,806.06	68,619.15
Private Forestry	422,910.19	429,960.62
State Forest Inventory	76,641.31	82,706.12
Tax Law	33,355.19	34,594.08
Administration	39,523.49	39,609.19
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	969,101.07*	991,083.05*
	74,403.57	95,711.41
	1,043,504.64*	1,086,794.46*
Nurseries		
Gordon	36,807.58	1,275.25
Hayward	76,061.49	55,080.43
Hugo Sauer	45,614.20	36,304.96
Trout Lake	10,144.59	3,443.84
Griffith	133,572.41	124,003.67
Boscobel	114,302.58	102,686.37
Packing Shed—Hayward	7,080.71	17,886.42
Blister Rust	5,218.37	5,952.33
Administration	17,187.49	13,645.31
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	445,989.42*	360,278.52*
	59,967.02	35,518.69
	505,956.44*	395,797.21*
State Forests—Northern		
American Legion	46,567.86	64,645.05
Apostle Islands	6,146.96	2,497.49
Black River	74,736.47	60,152.13
Brule River	28,864.89	42,094.98
Council Grounds	9,936.82	8,674.58
Flambeau	57,954.74	46,616.39
Flambeau Storage Shed	1,135.14	2,580.41
Northern Highland	153,271.58	155,364.46
Brule Garage & Shop		1,811.33
No. Highland—Camp. Const.		37,140.05
No. Highland—Storage Bldg.		12,945.80
Administration—Forests & P.	42,712.88	39,633.65
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	421,327.34*	474,156.32*
	28,521.23	35,631.80
	449,848.57*	509,788.12*
SOUTHERN WISCONSIN FORESTS (Kettle Moraine)		
Big Foot Beach	5,952.00	
KM—Northern Purchase Unit	160,208.55	151,298.32
KM—Southern Purchase Unit	97,481.63	72,326.43
Point Beach	34,406.20	31,362.66
Administration	23,974.99	55,511.67
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	322,023.37*	310,499.08*
	21,837.36	22,426.79
	343,860.73*	332,925.87*
Southern Wisconsin Forests		
Kettle Moraine Land	150,991.04	273,452.60
	150,991.04*	273,452.60*

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS—(Continued)

	1962-1963 Total Disbursements	1963-1964 Total Disbursements
Research and Planning		
Univ. of Wis. Forestry Research	184,690.23	164,692.37
Fish & Game Service Charge		14,407.97
	184,690.23°	179,100.34°
Retirement, etc., Forestry		
Wisconsin Retirement	159,824.96	157,666.45
Social Security	93,228.34	97,690.92
Group Life Insurance	5,828.85	5,863.92
Group Health Insurance	34,647.96	33,258.23
Unemployment Compensation	81,428.37	76,743.58
Workmen's Compensation	2,449.25	3,087.01
Distributed to Operating Divisions	377,407.73CR	374,310.11°
	377,407.73CR	374,310.11CR
Car Purchase		
Car Purchase	51,450.00	
	51,450.00°	
TOTAL FORESTRY OPERATIONS	4,813,155.82***	4,810,554.47***
COUNTY FOREST AID		
County Forest Aid	220,609.14	224,434.77
	220,609.14°	224,434.77°
FOREST CROP ADMINISTRATION		
Forest Crop Administration	4,750.00	4,750.00
	4,750.00°	4,750.00°
FOREST CROP AID		
Forest Crop Aid	256,664.07	375,365.10
	256,664.07°	375,365.10°
TAXES & ASSESSMENTS—FORESTRY		
Taxes & Assessments—Forestry		10,977.85
		10,977.85°
STATE AID—30c AN ACRE		
Forestry		
No. Forests		106,881.93
So. Forests		8,400.42
		115,282.35°
Car Purchases—Parks		
Car Purchase	5,310.00	
	5,310.00°	
STATE PARKS		
State Parks (Operations)		
Amnicon Falls	4,304.82	3,379.63
Aztalan	5,954.99	3,025.35
Big Foot Beach	24,742.45	27,766.14
Blue Mound	13,103.93	13,207.56
Brunet Island	24,754.98	23,763.37
Copper Culture Mounds		138.66
Copper Falls	27,210.09	25,735.72
Cushing Memorial	1,454.10	2,161.31
Devil's Lake	152,798.88	144,079.72
First Capitol	2,723.63	3,297.58
Governor Dodge	30,640.46	29,860.69
Griffith Sign Shop	3,341.65	
High Cliff	26,968.84	30,881.18
Hartman's Creek		5,260.03
Interstate	39,012.88	38,129.93
Lake Kegonsa		6,495.89
Lake Wissota		7,868.85
Lizard Mound	1,489.45	754.58
Lost Dauphin	979.33	1,682.61
Lucius Woods	6,303.02	11,852.68
Merrick	24,369.38	20,201.93
Mill Bluff	5,395.24	6,540.03
Mirror Lake		9,015.22
Nelson Dewey	17,388.79	17,923.25
New Glarus Woods	5,845.68	3,451.69
Ojibwa	1,969.18	2,212.95
Pattison	36,836.37	32,581.60
Peninsula	114,138.93	115,270.31

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS—(Continued)

	1962-1963 Total Disbursements	1963-1964 Total Disbursements
Perrot	21,825.82	21,464.33
Potawatomi	18,029.04	27,716.81
Red Bird	100.33	91.52
Rib Mountain	34,508.95	31,379.91
Roche a Cri	6,275.92	6,546.68
Rock Island	994.78	3,112.43
Rocky Arbor	11,670.22	12,375.38
Terry Andrae	25,490.82	24,771.33
Tower Hill	12,381.94	12,409.58
Wade House	4,466.45	4,728.78
Wildcat Mountain	21,281.05	21,657.67
Wyalusing	38,867.92	38,985.85
Peninsula Garage & Shop		1,235.61
Park Planning	29,868.83	41,506.42
Coop.—St. Historical Society	4,500.00	4,500.00
Administration	52,747.45	50,258.51
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	854,736.59*	889,279.27*
	62,001.38	66,634.87*
	916,737.97*	955,914.14*
Research and Planning		
Fish & Game Service Charge		2,711.00
		2,711.00*
Retirement, etc., State Parks		
Wisconsin Retirement	24,520.06	26,427.52
Social Security	18,406.13	21,634.31
Group Life Insurance	912.81	1,019.11
Group Health Insurance	5,423.82	6,079.79
Unemployment Compensation	17,250.15	11,857.92
Workmen's Compensation	283.51	1,571.26
	66,796.48*	68,589.91*
	66,796.48CR	68,589.91CR
Distributed to Operating Divisions		
TOTAL STATE PARKS	922,047.97***	958,625.14***
TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS—PARKS		
Taxes & Assessments—Parks		6,937.34
		6,937.34*
EDUCATION AND ADVERTISING		
Recreational Advertising		
Recreational Advertising	290,263.31	291,620.35
Chicago Office	44,491.52	42,585.81
Milwaukee Office	11,107.50	14,154.70
	345,862.33*	348,360.86*
Distribution of Retirement, Etc.	5,230.34	5,726.65
	351,092.67*	354,087.51*
Rec. Adv.—Reim. Hwy. Dept. & Gen. Fund		
Reimb. Highway Dept.	3,543.26	890.49
Reimb. General Fund	2,657.75	667.94
	6,201.01*	1,558.43*
Information & Education		
Clubs & Conservation Congress	15,969.01	17,073.59
Information	54,211.38	60,014.20
Publications	58,337.11	49,600.52
Exhibits	34,831.92	21,975.52
Schools	17,319.57	25,259.96
Conservation Center		38,892.67
Administration	15,280.49	12,779.59
	195,949.48*	225,596.05*
Distribution to Retirement, etc.	6,442.00	7,252.31
	202,391.48*	232,848.36*
Retirement, etc., Education & Advertising		
Wisconsin Retirement	6,690.81	8,372.36
Social Security	3,245.31	3,391.11
Group Life Insurance Board	261.99	258.24
Group Health Insurance	1,026.23	947.25
Unemployment Compensation	216.00	
Workmen's Compensation	232.00	10.00
	11,672.34*	12,978.96*
	11,672.34CR	12,978.96CR
Distributed to Operating Divisions		
TOTAL EDUCATION AND ADVERTISING ...	559,685.16***	588,494.30***

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS—(Continued)

	1962-1963 Total Disbursements	1963-1964 Total Disbursements
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES		
General Administration		
Commission Services	773.13	924.26
Personnel	46,996.46	49,079.72
Administration	171,943.25	186,759.02
	219,712.84*	236,763.00*
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	13,983.30	14,083.06
	233,696.14*	250,846.06*
Clerical		
Clerical	463,122.76	540,469.43
	463,122.76*	540,469.43*
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	33,877.04	37,073.99
	496,999.80*	577,543.42*
Finance		
NWA Business Management	14,844.52	22,408.05
NEA Business Management	16,233.74	17,662.47
WCA Business Management	15,551.35	17,652.66
ECA Business Management	19,591.68	20,363.36
SA Business Management	25,399.27	26,853.38
Accounting	111,665.26	133,710.90
Cashier	6,384.13	7,232.06
License Sales	127,538.71	117,230.69
Office Rent	52,979.42	74,539.81
Procurement & Property	14,805.98	15,132.91
Car Operations	40,947.13CR	
Administration	19,981.12	23,472.85
	384,028.05*	476,259.14*
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	22,266.78	23,312.49
	406,294.83*	499,571.63*
Engineering		
Engineering	54,297.19	35,895.55
Rivers Survey	866.95	1,505.35
Hydrology Research	6,601.50	12,510.95
Radio Maintenance		452.73CR
NWA Headquarters Bldg.	1,317.50	131,037.88
Safety A-2		1,537.36
	63,083.14*	182,034.36*
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	12,153.71	12,735.92
	75,236.85*	194,770.28*
Retirement, etc. Administrative Services		
Wisconsin Retirement	46,620.26	47,880.85
Social Security	25,962.36	29,233.77
Group Life Insurance	1,648.17	1,718.85
Group Health Insurance	7,583.84	7,867.81
Unemployment Compensation	336.00	268.83
Workmens' Compensation	130.20	235.35
	82,280.83*	87,205.46*
Distributed to Operating Divisions	82,280.83CR	87,205.46CR
	0	0
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES	1,212,227.62***	1,522,731.39***
CAR OPERATIONS		
Car Operations		112,348.18CR
		112,348.18*CR
GIFTS AND DONATIONS		
Gifts and Donations	119,140.02	183,107.40
	119,140.02*	183,107.40*
OUTDOOR ANIMAL EXHIBIT		
Outdoor Animal Exhibit	3,500.00	
	3,500.00*	
Distribution to Retirement, etc.	132.84	
	3,632.84*	

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS—(Continued)

	1962-1963 Total Disbursements	1963-1964 Total Disbursements
STATE AID—30c AN ACRE		
Fish Management—ORAP		
Fish Management		2,206.82
		2,206.82*
STATE AID—30c AN ACRE		
Game Management—ORAP		
Game Management		6,197.35
		6,197.35*
FISH MANAGEMENT—LAND ACQUISITION		
Big Roche a Cri	243.37	126.72
Big Sioux River	1,341.85	20.37
Black Earth Creek		45.43
Black River		24.39
Bluff Creek	120.49	54.59
Bolen Creek	87.40	
Campbell Creek		1,258.61
Camp Lake Marsh	14,033.29	1,578.50
Castle Rock Creek		34.42
Cedar Springs		15.80
Chaffee Creek	14,403.80	15,310.35
Cherokee Marsh		3,168.75
Clam River		45.51
Corming Creek		514.16
Dell Creek	7,126.72	4,074.34
Dorn Creek Marsh	42.53	27,602.05
Dougherty Creek		29.16
Eagle Lake Marsh	7.54	2,578.67
Elk Creek	1,115.54	107.32
Emmons Creek	1,068.57	20,712.37
Evans Pond		1.58
Evergreen River	7,332.84	4,144.18
Golden Lake		27.84
Kinnickinnic River	4,961.11	
Klemme Marsh	15.50	
LaBudde Creek		30.35
La Crosse River	9,727.69	10,460.44
Lake Pepin Marsh		13.83
Little Plover River	32.19	
Little Roche a Cri Creek		67.83
Little Wolf River	124.03	1,940.20
Lodi Marsh	23,617.00	
Mecan River	2,525.12	4,499.95
Mississippi River Acc.		54.00
Mt. Vernon Creek	3,026.91	14,064.65
Nace Creek	19.56	36.10
Oconto River, So. Branch	24,250.64	340.69
Okauchee Lake		58.54
Administration	1,753.02	2,461.17
Peterson Creek	8.70	
Pine River	227.11	54,419.70
Plover River		6,550.00
Plum Creek	13.61	17.78
Prairie River	1,280.86	23,143.39
Radley Creek	3,263.04	129.25
Rat River		507.00
Red Cedar River		55.93
Remnant Fish Habitat Areas	155,408.99	
Remnant Fish Hab. Areas—NWA		61,347.57
Remnant Fish Hab. Areas—NEA		2,710.00
Remnant Fish Hab. Areas—WCA		22,193.47
Remnant Fish Hab. Areas—ECA		17,244.39
Remnant Fish Hab. Areas—SA		41,965.76
Sand Creek		46.66
Sawyer Creek	81.53	
Silver Lake Marsh	58.27	9.55
Soper Creek		266.05
Soules Creek	26.23	536.93
Stockwell Creek		176.78
Turtle Creek	13.41	58.89
Upper Neenah Creek	553.99	279.15
Upper Tomorrow River	14,622.16	666.35
Upper Waubesa Marsh	1,563.91	55.83
Wedde Creek, So. Branch	10.37	243.44
White River (Waushara Co.)	28.82	249.79
White River, So. Branch (Bay. Co.)	24,241.57	36.50
Willow Creek	3,230.30	57.89

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS—(Continued)

	1962-1963 Total Disbursements	1963-1964 Total Disbursements
Wind Lake Marsh	115.77	51.45
Yellow River		866.02
Wisconsin River		197.17
Tichigan Marsh	38,059.30	5,700.00
	386,784.65*	355,285.55*
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	1,675.71	1,302.90
	388,460.36*	356,588.45*
FISH MANAGEMENT, LAND EASEMENTS		
Big Roche-A-Cri	1,837.45	26.60
Black River		51.93
Campbell Creek		48.98
Devil's Creek	198.50	198.50
Elk Creek	101.10	63.60
Kinnickinnic River	7,082.07	4,572.18
Knapp Creek	3,425.00	2.40
Little Wolf River	18.37	3,204.00
Mecan River	31.43	101.20
Nace Creek		40.25
Administration	467.88	426.88
Oconto River, South Branch	4.50	
Pine River		967.50
Prairie River		1,279.50
Remnant Fish Habitat Areas	62,185.91	
Remnant Fish Hab. Areas-NWA		11,032.75
Remnant Fish Hab. Areas-NEA		146.20
Remnant Fish Hab. Areas-ECA		30,155.78
Remnant Fish Hab. Areas-SA		4,329.40
Sawyer Creek	2.45	602.20
Soules Creek	6.27	
Trade River	32.00	
Trempealeau River, No. Branch		41.72
Upper Tomorrow River	13.39	15.92
White River, So Br., Bayfield Co.	5.50	
Willow Creek	4,887.42	17.05
	80,299.24*	57,324.54*
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	557.89	364.42
	80,857.13*	57,688.96*
GAME MANAGEMENT, LAND ACQUISITION		
Avon Bottoms	30,495.24	575.84
Allenton Marsh	13,274.38	
Bakkens Pond	692.34	6,097.25
Blue River	633.10	200.50
Bluff Creek	1.50	
Brillion Marsh	7,272.38	49,883.07
Brooklyn Marsh	536.24	293.59
Cherokee Marsh		3,168.75
Collins Marsh		4,039.07
Deansville Marsh	93,318.12	123.27
Eldorado Marsh	1,170.25	52,929.45
Endeavor Marsh	63,604.33	17.50
Evansville Marsh	494.37	19,673.75
Goose Lake	49,992.56	43,346.77
Grand River	41,002.60	40,873.82
Honey Creek	227.28	95.59
Karcher Marsh	115.97	3,519.00
Kiel Marsh		10.50
Killsnake Marsh	2,025.56	276.75
Klemme Marsh	1,262.96	
Lake Mills	4,003.43	67.33
Liberty Creek	13,423.44	264.99
Lima Marsh		1.50
Lodi Marsh	618.21	29.76
Loon Lake		403.23
Mazomanie Marsh		3.39
McMillan Marsh	817.54	1,567.96
Mead Area	25,828.97	
Mead Area-NEA		30,913.73
Mead Area-ECA		2.00
Mud Lake (Columbia Co.)	1,358.72	130.27
Mud Lake (Dodge Co.)	6,469.49	501.54
Mud Lake (Dunn Co.)	25.50	
Mullet Creek	20,364.12	40,462.00
New Munster Marsh	33,761.81	49.27
Paris Marsh	6.10	
Pensaukee Marsh	7.10	
Peshigo Harbor	19,260.10	72.17

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS—(Continued)

	1962-1963 Total Disbursements	1963-1964 Total Disbursements
Pine Island	38,276.71	18,970.79
Poygan Marsh	1,509.95	10,002.12
Princess Point	13,107.03	2,565.14
Rome Pond	6,722.74	3,173.24
Scattered Wetlands	88,844.82	
Scattered Wetlands—NWA		757.47
Scattered Wetlands—NEA		14,001.50
Scattered Wetlands—WCA		1,135.75
Scattered Wetlands—ECA		113.13
Scattered Wetlands—SA		5,559.81
Scuppernon Marsh	158.07	20.51
Sensiba Marsh	32.22	
Shaw Marsh	1,445.71	1,073.43
Swan Lake	550.26	59.91
Theresa Marsh	198,027.64	83,022.39
Tichigan Marsh	223.93	24,948.61
Turtle Creek	7.92	
Van Loon		517.92
Vernon Marsh	103,882.99	107,661.21
Waterloo Marsh	27,541.04	19,971.16
Wauaukee Marsh	213.26	116.19
Westford Marsh	147.38	
White River	31,363.01	21,900.92
Wildcat Marsh	79.46	1,621.84
Wolf River	62,605.93	
Wolf River—ECA		63,017.91
Wolf River—NEA		10,507.00
Bong		125.55
Administration	5,801.78	4,958.32
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	1,012,605.56°	695,395.43°
	3,080.37	1,537.05
	1,015,685.93°	696,932.48°
GAME MANAGEMENT, LAND EASEMENTS		
Buena Vista	9,237.30	2,591.39
Cylon Marsh Wildlife Area		4,981.35
Douglas Co. Grouse Area	552.00	
Dorothy Dunn	488.00	
Hallie	152.00	
Jim Falls	288.60	
Klemme Marsh	94.55	
Knapps Creek	6,622.30	846.00
Mead Area	378.00	
Mead Area—WCA		4.00
Mead Area—ECA		2.00
Namekagon-Danbury	1,383.94	
Richland Wildlife Area	3,145.94	2,065.98
Richmond Marsh	203.20	
Richwood Wildlife Area	2,346.62	1,408.60
Saunders Creek Wildlife Area		1,019.60
Scattered Wetlands	4,946.52	
Scattered Wetlands—NWA		691.50
Scattered Wetlands—WCA		149.33
Scattered Wetlands—SA		268.61
Shaw Marsh		2.50
Theresa Marsh		1,800.25
Wauzeka Wildlife Area		299.80
Leasing		2,376.54
Administration	1,561.16	216.30
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	31,400.13°	18,723.75°
	276.04	53.40
	31,676.17°	18,777.15°
GAME MANAGEMENT, BONG AIR BASE		
Bong Air Base, Acq. & Dev.	5,801.70	
	5,801.70°	
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	56.95	
	5,858.65°	
FORESTS & PARKS ACQUISITION		
American Legion St. Forest	26,296.48	15.38
Apostle Islands St. Forest	20,624.16	74,312.80
Bayfield Peninsula		2.05
Black River St. Forest	6,695.76	10,315.36
Brule River St. Forest	169,912.53	96,471.19
Brunet Island St. Park	7,317.10	1.55

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS—(Continued)

	1962-1963 <i>Total</i> <i>Disbursements</i>	1963-1964 <i>Total</i> <i>Disbursements</i>
Copper Falls St. Park		351.67
Council Grounds St. Forest		5.90
Devil's Lake St. Park	15,494.71	3,368.00
Europe Lake St. Park	751.57	69.07
Flambeau River St. Forest	25,631.80	314,010.40
Governor Dodge St. Park	137,080.67	103,008.70
High Cliff St. Park	171.66	466.31
Hartman's Creek	5,112.00	41,217.21
"I" Highway Areas	168,389.17	
Interstate State Park	6,008.00	7,980.40
Islands on Lake Superior		171.18
KM-Northern Purchase Unit	383,313.75	96,642.88
KM-Southern Purchase Unit	338,462.14	17,858.30
Lake Kegonsa Park		786.00
Lake Wissota State Park	27,271.33	21,339.58
Lizard Mound State Park	100.00	57.60
Merrick State Park		34.80
Mill Bluff	11.50	
Mirror Lake State Park	294,097.28	296,110.91
New Glarus Woods St. Park	3,146.93	2.50
No. Highland State Forest	24,800.00	12,089.10
Pattison State Park		4,660.50
Perrot	2,508.50	
Pike Lake	3,025.00	
Point Beach St. Forest	11,512.28	9.13
Potawatomi State Park	5,500.00	9.50
Raspberry Bay	13.00	
Roche a Cri State Park		10,501.50
Rocky Arbor State Park		608.00
Sugar Creek	65.25	
Terry Andrae State Park	81,280.60	137,648.15
Wildcat Mountain St. Park	60,460.38	72,641.71
Belmont Mound	218.00	10,014.00
Parfrey's Glen		6,016.50
Administration	12,848.09	16,201.52
Distribution of Retirement, etc.	1,838,119.64°	1,354,999.35°
	948.21	1,582.54
	1,839,067.85°	1,356,581.89°
FORESTS & PARKS EASEMENTS		
Flambeau River St. Forest		460.40
Rock Island	5,008.35	
Administration	827.83	1,169.31
	5,836.18°	1,629.71°
Distribution to Retirement, etc.	60.33	130.32
	5,896.51°	1,760.03°
FORESTS & PARKS DEVELOPMENT		
American Legion St. Forest	6,948.49	21,510.00
Amnicon Falls St. Park	2,079.88	3,433.76
Apostle Islands	120.69	
Big Foot Beach St. Park	8,034.79	3,641.85
Black River St. Forest	10,911.26	459.12
Blue Mound St. Park	19,976.99	11,716.83
Brule River St. Forest	354.01	17,855.33
Brunet Island St. Park	1,245.53	11,223.21
Copper Falls St. Park	1,480.20	14,982.87
Council Grounds St. Forest	1,237.15	4,645.64
Cushing Memorial	24.70	
Devil's Lake St. Park	4,931.40	14,618.40
Flambeau River St. Forest	2,645.60	6.00
Governor Dodge St. Park	15,492.46	1,299.78
High Cliff St. Park	124,557.86	60,161.51
Hartman's Creek		369.97
"I" Highway Areas	61.35	
Interstate State Park	18,275.48	159,280.44
KM-Northern Purchase Unit	12,252.69	7,258.99
KM-Southern Purchase Unit	3,682.32	5,836.95
Lake Kegonsa Park		2,530.35
Lake Wissota	154.33	
Lizard Mound	62.85	
Lucius Woods	2,130.33	
Merrick State Park	6,486.10	501.71
Mill Bluff	307.16	
Mirror Lake	130.85	
Nelson Dewey St. Park	13,448.95	592.19
New Glarus Woods St. Park	10,062.28	3,308.45

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS—(Continued)

	1962-1963 Total Disbursements	1963-1964 Total Disbursements
No. Highland St. Forest	25,951.77	17,981.59
Ojibwa State Park	46.31	3.10
Old Wade House	958.73	
Pattison State Park	1,300.70	189.29
Peninsula State Park	30,720.22	12,978.04
Perrot State Park	10,564.89	2.90
Point Beach St. Forest	502.04	450.79
Potawatomi State Park	6,988.61	10,054.84
Rib Mountain St. Park	19,997.45	15,912.12
Roche-A-Cri	2,633.40	
Rocky Arbor St. Park	17,886.38	4,712.56
Terry Andrae St. Park	11,205.78	454.68
Tower Hill	1,668.27	
Wildcat Mountain St. Park	2,507.16	15,639.37
Wyalusing State Park	117,681.82	38,285.35
	517,709.23°	461,897.98°
Distribution of		
Retirement, etc.	3,786.56	242.18
	521,495.79°	462,140.16°
TOURIST INFORMATION CENTERS—ORAP		
Permanent Center	75,460.60	
Mobile Center	24,993.00	
Tourist Information Center		65,549.62
Retirement, etc.	1,399.25	1,485.22
	101,852.85°	67,034.84°
RECREATIONAL AIDS TO COUNTIES—ORAP		
Recreational Aids to Counties	14,955.35	23,683.04
	14,955.35°	23,683.04°
STATE AID—30c AN ACRE		
Forestry—ORAP		
Northern Forests		1,054.64
Southern Forests		1,518.76
		2,573.40°
INSURANCE LOSS		
Insurance Loss	7,643.30	24,429.79
	7,643.30°	24,429.79°
CANCELLED DRAFTS		
Cancelled Drafts	38,646.30	36,035.98
	38,646.30°	36,035.98°
BOAT REGISTRATION & ENFORCEMENT		
NWA Enforcement	3,921.37	4,639.62
NEA Enforcement	3,576.15	3,374.87
WCA Enforcement	1,771.40	1,975.59
ECA Enforcement	4,076.65	6,419.05
SA Enforcement	2,524.88	3,043.44
Administration—Enforcement	66,983.44	69,307.85
Aids	81,130.69	91,544.94
Retirement, etc.	1,242.15	2,140.95
Administration	70,021.59	45,178.15
	235,248.32°	227,624.46°
CLAIMS AGAINST THE STATE		
Claims against the State	668.00	100.00
	668.00°	100.00°
TOTAL CONSERVATION FUND	18,898,025.80****	18,472,862.84****
FOREST CROP SEVERANCE TAX		
Forest Crop Severance Tax	13,128.27	16,055.10
	13,128.27°	16,055.10°
FOREST CROP WITHDRAWALS		
Forest Crop Withdrawals	9,206.57	2,511.93
	9,206.57°	2,511.93°
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS—STATE PARKS		
Wyalusing	29,115.37	
	29,115.37°	

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT DISBURSEMENTS—(Continued)

	1962-1963 <i>Total</i> <i>Disbursements</i>	1963-1964 <i>Total</i> <i>Disbursements</i>
WORLD'S LARGEST CHEESE		
World's Largest Cheese		9,751.49
TOTAL GENERAL FUND	51,450.21***	9,751.49° 28,318.52****
REFORESTATION FUND		
Forestry Activities		
State Aid	39,707.13	
Nursery Transfers from Forestry	55,157.55	59,997.63
Flambeau River	129.25	
Aerial Photography	17,283.47	4,784.71
Griffith	50,814.72	1,433.64
Pest Control—Spraying		15,891.29
No. Forest Transfers from Forestry		38,999.36
Land Acquisition	33,061.18	33,294.43
TOTAL REFORESTATION FUND	196,153.30***	154,401.06****
WARDEN PENSION FUND		
Retirement Activities	86,652.69	101,002.49
Investment Expense	1,122.02	300.71
TOTAL WARDEN PENSION FUND	87,774.71***	101,303.20****
GRAND TOTAL	19,233,404.02****	18,756,885.62****

